MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview with a Japanese television correspondent broadcast by the Tokyo Broadcasting System network on 1 December, an aide to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said the custody of the U.S. hostages has "certainly been transferred to the government" and "is completely in the hands of the government." The aide added that the students who occupied the U.S. Embassy "can no longer intervene in the hostage issue." Commenting on negotiations for their release, the presidential aide said Iran has no intention of agreeing to direct negotiations with the United States "until problems are completely resolved."

Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani called "a lie" a report from Beirut that Iran is trying to make arrangements so that the United States can agree to the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages. In a 29 November press conference reported by Tehran radio, Rafsanjani reiterated the oft-stated position that the Majlis stated its conditions for the hostages' release and it is now up to the United States to accept the terms. The Iranian Government, he said, "must implement the Majlis decrees" and "there is nothing else we can do about the hostages." In response to questions about the reported transfer of custody of the hostages from the students to the government, Rafsanjani denied any knowledge of the matter or of their present location.

In an interview with a Budapest television correspondent, Rafsanjani said he is "convinced" the United States will have to accept the Majlis conditions because "it simply has no alternative." As to when and how the hostages would be released, the Majlis speaker asserted: "It is certain" the hostages will be freed, "not all at once but in stages" and "perhaps at the beginning of next year." He added that the inauguration of President-elect Ronald Reagan will have "nothing to do" with the hostages' release.

Minister of State Behzad Nabavi, in a similar interview with the same Budapest television correspondent, said that, should the differences between the U.S. reply and the Majlis conditions "remain too great," then the matter would once again be brought before the Majlis to decide. If the American response is again "negative," he continued, the hostages "will be put before the courts." "We cannot negotiate and bargain," the minister noted, because this is a matter for the Majlis to decide.

At a press conference in Paris reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, an Iranian delegation currently touring major European capitals to explain Iran's position in the Gulf war asserted Iran's conditions for the release of the hostages are "reasonable" and stressed Iran does not intend to compromise on the conditions. In a report by Tehran radio after its meeting in London with British Foreign Office officials, the delegation expressed "its surprise and concern over sensitivity" noted by European governments toward the hostages while at the same time appearing "indifferent" toward Iraqi "crimes" against Iran in the Gulf war.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Bomb Blasts, Demonstration--AFP reported that a bomb destroyed part of a building at Elmieh-Hotatieh theological college in Qom and injured two people on 29 November. In another report, the news agency said a car bomb exploded in front of the Foreign Ministry building on 30 November causing minor damage. The news agency, citing the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, also reported that a demonstration was held in Mashhad against religious fundamentalists and in support of President Abdolhasan Bani-Sadr. The demonstrators reportedly criticized leading Iranian clerics and the local provincial governor.

Accusations Against Khalkhali--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali has been accused of torture and initiating a "climate of terror" in his operation of Tehran's prisons. The accusations, published by ISLAMIC REVOLUTION and reported by AFP, include charges of physical mistreatment and prolonged detention without formal charges. The news agency said Khalkhali threatened to resign over the charges while at the same time he defended his practice of physical punishment, saying "whippings exist in Islam ... and that is not called torture." A prison management council, AFP reported, supported the ayatollah's handling of prisoners, including drug addicts, and affirmed "violence must be used" to get the addicts to quit their habits. Earlier, on 19 November, President Bani-Sadr started the controversy over the treatment of prisoners in a speech to a Tehran rally when he called for a commission to investigate the prisons and allegations of torture.

Tudeh Leader Interview--In an interview with a Budapest television correspondent in Tehran, Tudeh Party Secretary General Nureddin Kianuri said a sharp class struggle is underway in Iran between those who support the government-approved agrarian reforms, who include Khomeyni-backed religious groups, and those who oppose the reforms, who include such liberal bourgeoisie and landed gentry as Mehdi Bazargan, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Ibrahim Yazdi and others. Kianuri told the interviewer Tudeh supports the clergy, the "religious fighters" who follow Khomeyni's line and radical anti-American policies. He said these people are making efforts to prevent any agreement between Iran and the United States and prevent the return of Americans to Iran.

The Tudeh Party leader said that there are differing lines in the Islamic movement and that the Tudeh supports the Khomeyni line, which is characterized by "a very progressive foreign policy and social views." Asked if this Khomeyni line, which previously expressed its opposition to communism, would threaten Tudeh, Kianuri noted that the Iranian revolution "has not yet had its final say" and it could "follow a different line" and take a "postive direction." Referring to the role of the Soviet Union in the conflict, he asserted "we know definitely" that the Soviet Union is not delivering arms to Iraq and that Iran "is convinced of this."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Rafsanjani Warning--Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani warned other countries against providing arms for Iraq in a press conference in Tehran on 29 November reported by AFP. Rafsanjani said the Soviet Union does not seem "disposed to aid Iraq," but he accused France and the YAR of supplying arms. Asked if Iran has made any "military arrangements" with any of the four countries (Algeria, Lebanon, Libya, Syria) he visited, the Majlis speaker said no arrangements have been made because at present Iran can continue the war alone. However, he added, if the war "develops in a different fashion, they should be ready to make such offers." As to the earlier reported Iranian air attacks on Kuwaiti territory on 12 and 16 November, Rafsanjani stressed that the incidents were not intended as a warning to Kuwait and that Iran's policy toward the Gulf states is one of "noninterference" and "respect for their legitimacy and their rights."

Delegation Charge--At a 28 November press conference in Paris, reported by AFP, an Iranian delegation currently touring major European capitals to explain Iran's position in the Gulf war charged that French arms shipments to Iraq "could lead to a deterioration of relations" between France and Iran. The news agency said the delegation met with the French foreign minister and discussed the intended delivery of 60 Mirage F-1 fighters to Iraq.

Khamene'i Interview--Supreme Defense Council spokesman 'Ali Khamene'i called France's pledge to supply Iraq with Mirage fighters "a hostile stand" and said such attitudes strengthened Iran's intention not to rely on "imperialist countries." In a wide-ranging interview with Tehran radio's Arabic Service, Khamene'i characterized the Soviet Union's hesitancy in supplying arms to Iraq as "a good thing," but he said this matter "is too deep and farreaching" to be considered as Soviet support for Iran. Asked about "strategic coordination" among Iran, Syria, Libya and Algeria, he said Iran is "fully prepared to cooperate politically and economically" on the basis of its foreign policy

and admitted such cooperation among "progressive Muslim" countries has been neglected in the revolution's first year. Khamene'i said the proposed Gulf security pact should be called "the pact of foreign powers' ambitions in the Persian Gulf" and added that any "political or military" move that threatens "the basic interests" of Iran will prompt Iranian countermeasures.

Bani-Sadr War Progress--In an interview with a PARS correspondent, reported by Tehran radio, President Bani-Sadr discussed his most recent tour of the major battle fronts and the emerging "aggressive spirit" of the frontline troops. He said those at the front have overcome their impatience and now realize there are "problems inherent in wars" which must be solved to achieve victory. Bani-Sadr added that Iran "must take the initiative" in the fighting or else the war will drag on for years. As to coordination among the various forces at the fronts, the president said those in the armed forces recognize the need for order and discipline but that there are others at the front who, "for other purposes" and "for their own objectives," want to use the war for "future opportunistic activities" and "are incapable of discipline." He asserted the loss of Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) was "partly due" to the presence of such undisciplined people. Bani-Sadr chided those in the rear areas who second-guess those at the front and spend their time "discovering traitors" and doing other similar things which he characterized as "useless" and "weakening morale."

Cuban Envoy--According to Tehran radio, President Bani-Sadr met on 30 November with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca to discuss the Gulf war and Iran's position toward Iraq.

PLO Death--The PLO office in Tehran, in a statement carried by Abadan NIOC radio's Arabic Service, expressed its condolences over the death of a "struggler" who was killed in the fighting around Gilan-e Gharb. The PLO statement hailed the "struggler" from the "ranks of the Palestinian revolution" who had previously spent "4 years" fighting against Israel. In earlier reports, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had strongly denied Palestinians were fighting alongside Iranian forces against Iraq.

Military Situation--Three Iranian Armed Forces communiques carried by Tehran radio claimed a major naval victory in the Persian Gulf. According to the communiques, an Iranian naval force with strong air support attacked and seized the Iraqi oil terminal of Al-Bakr on 27 and 28 November, sinking 10 Iraqi gunboats and downing 3 Iraqi MIG's. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, vehemently denied the Iranian claims, calling them "lies" and "false allegations" issued by a "regime of ignorants" whose "fictitious victories" exist only "in its sick mind." The Iraqi communique said Iraq sank an Iranian frigate attempting to penetrate Al-Bakr. An INA political commentator also rejected the Iranian claims as distortions and lies.

On other fronts, Tehran radio reported heavy fighting around Dehlilabad, Rijab and Sumar with continued Iraqi shelling of Abadan and Ahvaz. In another report, the radio said Iranian Cobra helicopters drove Iraqi troops away from Konjanken Dam.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Reactions to Arab Summit--In reply to allegations by Jordan's King Husayn that the PLO cannot make its own decisions and was subjected to pressures that prevented it from attending the Amman summit conference, Damascus radio on 29 November reported a statement by PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in which he said the PLO's abstention from the summit conference was "necessary." In an interview on the same day with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, reported by KUNA, 'Arafat said Husayn's insistence on holding the summit despite a PLO appeal for a 15-day postponement caused "a further split in the Arab world."

In a 29 November statement, reported by Beirut radio, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said the Amman summit resolutions should not cause the rift between Arab countries to widen but should lead to "closing the gaps." Butrus added that conference resolutions concerning Lebanon have nothing new and the important thing is that "words be translated into deeds."

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--According to Damascus radio, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN said the current crisis in Syrian--Jordanian relations is the result not of any change in Syria's position but of a change in the "stand and policy" of the Jordanian regime, which once existed between Syria and Jordan." TISHRIN claimed Jordan supported a "criminal plot against Syria," for which its territory was used as a "base and passageway." An unattributed Damascus radio commentary on 30 November also alleged that the Jordanian regime cooperated with Iraq in instigating, financing, training and arming "criminal Muslim Brotherhood gangs" in order to "sabotage" Syria's internal front. Both TISHRIN and the radio commentary critically noted a recent U.S. declaration of support for Jordan and assailed King Husayn's stand on the PLO and the future of the West Bank. Damascus radio claimed that the Jordanian Government is taking the stand of "overt and verbal concern for the Palestinian role and the practical steps to obliterate and annul it exactly as As-Sadat did." Another radio commentary criticized plans by King Husayn to "substitute" himself for the PLO and to propose a confederation between the West Bank and Jordan in alignment with a new "imperialist-Zionist move in the same direction." Damascus radio also described Jordanian military preparations as a "provocative escalation."

PETRA-JNA reported that at a 30 November meeting the Jordanian Cabinet expressed satisfaction with the measures taken "to confront the Syrian escalation." According to Amman television, King Husayn made an inspection tour on the same day of military units "deployed in confrontation of the Syrian concentrations on Jordan's northern border." The television also noted that--although the call for reservists and general mobilization has not been officially announced--volunteers have "hastened to mobilization centers" throughout the kingdom to join their units. In a 30 November commentary on Syria's military buildup on the Jordanian border, Amman radio said Jordan is convinced that Jordan and Syria must "remain in one trench in the face of Zionist aggression" and went on to describe Syria's behavior as contrary to the "national cause" and "completely unrelated to the pan-Arab concepts." The radio said Jordan will never allow any side to "stab us in the back," and it would never interfere in the internal affairs of other Arab states or allow anyone to use Jordan as a "base or starting point for interference in any Arab state's internal affairs.

Following a 30 November report by the Jerusalem POST that Syrian Government officials had said Syria's national security might require military action inside Jordan to close training camps and infiltration routes allegedly used by the Muslim Brotherhood, Amman radio on 1 December cited the Jordanian newspaper AD-DUSTUR as saying such camps exist only "in the minds" of the Syrian rulers who are using the issue as an excuse. The radio also reported that the newspaper AL-AKHBAR said Jordan still hopes that Syria's rulers "will revise their stand and return to reason."

JNA reported strong criticisms of Syria in various issues of the Baghdad newspaper AT-THAWRAH. In a commentary on 30 November, the Iraqi newspaper denounced the "campaign of hysterical threats" waged by Hafiz al-Asad's regime against Jordan and said Syria is massing military forces on the borders of Jordan and Iraq and deserting the frontline on the Golan.

Reports by AFP and Jerusalem radio on 1 December indicated that Syria has doubled its forces along the Jordanian border during the last day. AFP, citing official sources in Damascus, reported three Syrian infantry divisions totaling 21,000-24,000 men backed by 1,100 tanks are massed on the border with Jordan. Jerusalem radio gave similar estimates of Syrian strength based on reports by Radio Monte Carlo, whose correspondent Jerusalem radio described as "close to the ruling elite in Damascus."

Although Jerusalem television cited Radio Monte Carlo as reporting Syrian officials have declared that there is no hope of preventing a war between Syria and Jordan and that the beginning of clashes is only a question of time, an article in the Jerusalem POST by military correspondent Hersh Goodman on 30 November said that Israeli analysts still consider that war between two countries is "not inevitable." Despite a report by Jerusalem radio that Syria has imposed restrictions on flights through its airspace, monitored Syrian media have not reported air traffic restrictions.

Following a 30 November report by SPA that the Saudi Second Deputy Prime Minister and National Guard Commander Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud left for Syria, Damascus radio reported that the Saudi envoy was received by President Hafiz al-Asad on the same day and conveyed a message from Saudi Arabia's King Khalid. The radio said in another report that the Saudi prince met PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat'. SPA also reported that in a speech following the inauguration of a hospital in Zahran, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd said inter-Arab problems like the present dispute between Syria and Jordan can only benefit Israel.

Lebanon

In the wake of a 28 November report by Beirut radio that Israeli forces were conducting large-scale maneuvers in Al-Khiyam, AFP reported on 30 November that Israel reinforced its military presence along its northern border with Lebanon, moving motorized units into the area. At a 29 November anniversary gathering of Palestinian students--presumably in Lebanon--PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat warned that "grave events" and "serious trouble" would occur shortly, according to Voice of Palestine radio. The PLO leader added: "We are expecting nationalist movement and the Syrian forces stationed here."

Gulf Security

KUNA reported on 26 November that during a visit to Kuwait Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that individual security agreements among Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the UAE and Oman will be shortly finalized. The minister declared in a statement, reported by the Dubai newspaper AL-BAYAN on the same day, that he conveyed a message from the Saudi king to Kuwait's amir stressing the security of any regional state is "indivisible" from that of another. The prince added that there is full agreement between Saudi and Kuwaiti ministers that "the security of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are one," and he went on to say that plans are underway for achieving Gulf security. The prince said that while Saudi Arabia wants a unified agreement on Gulf security, bilateral agreements may first be signed as a step toward a unified agreement.

According to KUNA, a Kuwaiti Government spokesman denied a Gulf security pact is about to be signed. The spokesman said numerous bilateral and collective agreements already exist among the Gulf states and "none of these agreements is or will be directed against anyone." He made these remarks after a meeting of the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers, which discussed an earlier statement by Iran's Supreme Defense Council spokesman 'Ali Khamene'i that Iran will react strongly to any pact which threatens Iran's interests in the Gulf.

Islamic Summit

Riyadh radio reported on 28 November that Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti confirmed that the Islamic summit conference will be held in Mecca on 24 January.

Afghanistan

Cuba strongly denied an AFP report on 28 November that Cuban troops are fighting alongside Soviet forces in Afghanistan. A Cuban Foreign Ministry statement on 29 November, quoted by TASS, said "there are no Cuban soldiers in Afghanistan," and it characterized such rumors as "a crude fabrication and a dirty lie" that are intended to discredit Cuban attempts to mediate in the conflict. AFP, citing Western diplomatic sources, had earlier reported that "reliable sources" have confirmed the presence of Cuban troops in Qandahar and around Herat. The same sources also reported Czechoslovaks, East Germans and South Yemenis are operating in the northern provinces.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SADDAM HUSAYN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 27 NOV

JN271634 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1325 GMT 27 Nov 80

["Text" of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's press conference in Amman on 27 November 1980--recorded]

[Text] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] You know the true nature of the circumstances under which this very important conference is being held. In this respect I do not want to speak in detail about the many positive results of the conference, leaving this to the statements that will certainly be announced and to the clarifications that will be made by his majesty, Brother King Husayn, and the Jordanian brothers. However, I would like to say--thus speaking only the truth--that this conference was one of the most magnificent conferences, if not the most magnificent, despite the absence of certain Arab brothers due to circumstances and reasons known to us all. All of the resolutions are, as they should be, in the interest of the Arab nation and of the Arab nation's pride, dignity, honor and future. They are also in the interest of preserving the Arab nation's great heritage. These are our impressions about the conference and its resolutions.

[Question] Mr President, will there be additional efforts by the states that have participated in the conference to prevent an Arab split [words indistinct]?

[Answer] It is natural that efforts be exerted. However, these efforts must be exerted by both the unified brothers and the dissident brothers. They must all begin with themselves; asking themselves the special question: What is the action, behavior and idea that can really serve the Arab nation, free of the narrow self and foreign influences, regardless of their shape, color and source? It is natural afterward that all of us will return to the sound and genuine path of relations among the Arab countries and among the Arabs themselves.

[Question] Mr President, can you comment on the news disseminated on the massing of Syrian forces on the Jordanian border [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Perhaps these forces are aimed against Israel, in order to liberate the Golan, as you have said. As a matter of fact, even when one sees something with his own eyes, sometimes he wishes not to believe and not to see, nor to give it real consideration. We hope that the Syrian concentrations are indeed intended to deceive the Zionist enemy, in order to liberate the Golan, and are not intended for aggression against steadfast and noble Arab Jordan. Should these forces be aimed against Jordan, we will all naturally denounce such an act.

Arabism is neither words nor nationality. It is genuine affiliation to the nation's heritage, soil, air, sky, water and man. I say we wish not to believe what we hear and see. Otherwise, how can one say he is an Arab and use his weapons against another Arab without justification? If any of us is capable of using his arms, he must use them against the usurping foreigner, whether he is Zionist or something else. We will all be with him then, as we have always been and as the Jordanians have always been. Efforts must be directed against the foreigner. If we are strong, we have to use our strength in the interest of the Arab nation and if we are big, we must measure our size according to what we offer the nation against its enemies, not against the nation's sons.

You have not heard His Majesty King Husayn's speech at the concluding session. His speech was great, eloquent and profound. In my opinion, any genuine Arab who really belongs to the Arab nation must feel that this speech is part of his conscience, his thought and [word indistinct].

[Question] [Words indistinct] such as the three Camp David powers, Egypt, Israel and Washington, and certain Arab states that claim to be progressive and their support for Iran, despite the large gaps in attitudes. To what extent does this external support contribute to affecting the results of the Arab-Iranian conflict, and how can Arab action contribute in deciding the Iranian-Arab conflict on the eastern flank of the Arab nation?

[Answer] We do not want to talk about the similarity of contradictions. However, we say that any Arab brother who adopts any stand in support of the foreigner against the Arabs is certainly committing more than a serious mistake. In any event, the current conflict between Iraq, which fights on behalf of the Arab nation, and the Iranian rulers, who fight on behalf of all of the evil designs and the foreign powers that hope to dismember the Arab nation and to cut it down to size, is one that was forced upon Iraq and the Arab nation. I say here that Iraq and the Arab nation were forced to fight this war, not because of the [word indistinct] but only to speak the truth. [Words indistinct] you know that in Jordan in particular you are allowed to publish facts as they exist about the Iraqi-Iranian war. You know all of the Iranian encroachments against Iraq and the Arab nation. We had hoped that events would not reach the level that they have. But when others want to unjustly impose their will on the Arab nation and on Iraq, in order to humiliate them, then fighting is an honor and not [word indistinct] and death is real martyrdom, no matter what others say about it. This is in accordance with both devine and mundane laws. Therefore, regardless of the deviate and erroneous stands adopted by some, the Arab nation will continue its march. The [words indistinct], which is similar to other nations' right to live in integrity, honor and as equals. In the final analysis Iraq will emerge victorious, as it is now triumphant, with God's aid.

Some people tell you that the Iraqis must face the winter and that they have not budgeted for that, and that the Iranians will regroup their forces because they were taken by surprise. The Iranians themselves launched the aggression. How could they have been surprised? They themselves bombed Iraqi cities and oil installations. It was the Iranians who blocked the Shatt al-'Arab waterway by force of arms before the large-scale fighting on 22 September. They closed Iranian airspace and transferred their transport planes to [word indistinct]. The Pakistanis admitted this. Despite all of this, it is being said that after absorbing the first blow, the Iranians will return to wipe out the Iraqi Army. They have been given a chance. Some 2 months have elapsed since the outset of the war. Had their army been spread over as large an area as the USSR, they would have been able to regroup these forces at the front. That is, if they really were surprised. They said the winter would come. The winter has come. After the winter comes the spring and then summer and fall and so on. I say this not due to vanity. It is only because we are right. It might not be enough for a man to be in the right in order to triumph. He also must believe that he is in the right and must realize his duties in defending his country. The Iraqi people have realized this. This was also realized by the good sons of the Arabs. In the forefront of these is the genuinely Arab and fraternal Jordan. Its king and people have been taking such a stand, clearly and frankly, from the start of the war. It is enough to have their blessings, their prayers and their solidarity. It is enough that they say that we are fighting in defense of the Arab nation's rights and honor. This, for us, is worth many armies. Your Iraqi brothers are capable of having an endless army. They will fight the invaders until they admit the rights of Iraq and the Arab nation and until they establish good-neighbor relations with Iraq and the Arab nation which are based on equality and on the sound foundation of good neighborliness.

[Question] Mr President, at your last press conference in Baghdad, you said that the three Arab islands [words indistinct] and if it doesn't happen at this stage it will eventually cause another war. Why did Your Excellency not touch on the Arabistan issue and the Arabistan problem, which is as vital as the three islands, Shatt al-'Arab and the rest of the Arab territories that were occupied by the Iranians?

[Answer] I have been asked about this before and I answered at the time. I will now answer again. You know the history of this region. At any rate, it is the people who will decide its final destiny, just as the other Iranian peoples decide their destiny and future. Therefore, talking about this subject without the will of the people of the area might be an encroachment upon their will. That's what we said. We stressed the issues that are directly related to the struggle.

[Question] Mr President, one might apply to this war the saying: It is possible that you dislike a thing that is good for you. This war has reflected positively on inter-Arab relations and is an example of how the Arab nation should be in times of trouble. It has also separated the good from the malicious. It has helped us to become acquainted with the international conditions under which we are actually living.

[Answer] I have said that we wished that this war had not happened. This does not mean that we yield to the will of a foreigner and forsake our legitimate rights, or that the foreigner can refuse to recognize these rights or that we will not regain these rights. Therefore, when the foreigner does not recognize these rights and when he attacks us, we are quite happy that we have entered this war, in order to regain our rights.

It has become quite easy to understand the deep implications of this struggle between the Arab nation, represented by Iraq in the operational theatre, and the enemies of the Arab nation. We have only to listen to what Israel repeats. What does Israel say? Do you know what it says? Why has it become worried by this war? Why should Israel become worried? Some say that Iraq should have spared its army to face Israel. To this I say: When was Iraq asked, or even given the chance, to be among those leading the fighting Arab troops against Israel? Was Iraq ever given such a chance and then refrained from carrying out its duty? Where is the army of those who are criticizing Iraq for being engaged on the eastern flank of the Arab nation? Where is their army? Papers say that this army is massing against Jordan. Papers and news reports also say that this army is present in Lebanon. Papers and news reports say that this army is present in Aleppo and on the Iraqi border. Where is this army? Is this army massing on the front with Israel? Have the Iraqi or the Jordanian or any other Arab armies refrained from carrying out their duty?

Let us all listen to what is being said by so-called Israel, which is extremely worried and afraid, because this is the first time that the Arabs have won over their enemies in such a manner and that right has won over wrong.

You know that the Iraqi Army is fighting against their [the Israelis] weapons, against their technological equipment, which is present in Iran. These are the same U.S. weapons and equipment available to Israel, though of course in larger quantities.

They say the Iranian Army is the fifth in the world in size and equipment. Therefore, the victory over this oppressor that is coming from the east toward the Arab nation's eastern flank, the victory over these weapons and methods and even over the fighting spirit that has been created in certain Iranian officers by the Zionist enemy is merely in preparation for the coming victory that we will achieve over the Zionist enemy, God willing, with the help of the fraternal Arabs.

[Question] Mr President, Arab differences have often been a cause for weakening the Arab stand and the pan-Arab march. What is your opinion on [words indistinct] at present?

[Answer] By being Arab, when we are Arab and nothing else--not Arab in nationality or language, as I have said, but in conscience and deep affiliation--we will triumph over all the enemies of the Arab nation.

[Question] [Words indistinct] that the PLO is the hostage of the situation in Lebanon and the hostage of the Syrian force in Lebanon. How will the continuation of this regrettable situation affect the Arab efforts for Palestinian issue?

[Answer] First, let us say that the PLO has special, well-known circumstances. However, we are confident that it has leaders who can clearly distinguish where Palestine interest lies. Therefore, they will seek to provide suitable circumstances by which they can be part of the Arab march. At any rate, Palestine, Palestine is full of good people who support liberation and not hegemony. The good sons of the Arab nation should take their rights from foreigners even when the circumstances of their brother do not permit him to wrest his rights. On this basis we demand the three Arab islands. These three islands are not Iraqi. They belong to the UAE. However, the UAE is affected by circumstances that do not permit it to wrest the three Arab islands form the Iranian aggressors.

[Question] Iraq is not an advocate of war but demands its rights. This is what you have stated several times and it is the basic premise of Iraq's conflict with Iran. Efforts have been exerted on the level of the Islamic Conference Organization and [words indistinct]. The most recent of these efforts was your meeting with UN envoy Olof Palme. Is there any (?effort) to find a solution that might stop the bloodshed and achieve Iraq's pan-Arab objectives [words indistinct] and establish relations based on goodneighbor relations and mutual respect? What is your opinion of the possibility of such a solution leading from war to [question is interrupted by Saddam Husayn].

[Answer] The possibility of such a solution depends upon the Iranian side. We do not have overt and covert objectives. We have often said, prior to the war and 5 days after the victory, and have continued to reiterate that we do not have any ambitions in Iran. We do not want to humiliate the Iranian people or army. However, we want our rights. When the Iranian side recognizes our rights, which are confirmed by international charters, then all of this Iranian depth overrun by our army is Iranian land that belongs to the Iranians. The Arab nation will thus record a state that other nations might not have been able to record; namely, that despite its ability to enter the land of an adversary who has committed an aggression against it, it is ready at any time to withdraw fully, but only when the aggressor recognizes its rights, as confirmed by international documents.

[Question] Your Excellency, [words indistinct] certain states, including the Israeli entity, are providing Iran with equipment, arms and supplies. In Your Excellency's opinion, how will this affect the course of the battles or how is it related to a change in the relations of the foreign powers [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I would like to say that Iran--official Iran, the Iran that is fighting us--is an enemy state, according to the definition of an enemy and to international law. However, we should always note our [word indistinct]. When the enemy fights us, we say he is fighting. When he behaves with chivalry, we say that he is a knight. When we talk about matters, we tell the truth and refer to facts without maligning this enemy. Therefore, I would like to say that we have not ascertained that Israel directly supports Iran, as one state to another or as one entity to a state. However, we are certain that Zionism, particularly the Zionist entity, has made the so-called black market available to Iran. I am certain that some Iranian officials know that it is impossible to really have a black market selling Phantom or F-14 equipment anywhere in the world.

It is our belief and assessment that they can find the necessary source for these weapons. We believe that the black market and the shops of the black market began before the war. Iran has obtained a lot from these markets. The market has been expanded since the war and Iran has taken what it needs. The issue is not that of a shortage in spare parts, hardware or arms. Their planes are raiding Iraq continuously. [Indistinct statement by unidentified journalist] But they wanted to influence Iraq and frighten the people. They wanted to make them afraid. As we have said, Iraq will not be frightened. They wanted to keep the Arab nation worrying, so that some of its hesitant parties would not take a supportive stand. They wanted to secure success in any way possible, in order to show these parties that these results are not final, because spare parts and additional arms will come and the Iraqi Army will be defeated. But they do not lack tanks. They have many of them. They do not lack men. They have three times more than Iraq. They do not lack planes. They have used them in dozens.

Iraq is shouldering the whole of the Arab nation's history, not on their behalf in the sense of guardianship, but in the sense of rendering a service to the Arab nation. Therefore, Iraq must be faithful to the nation's honor.

As for their being the owners of rights, this fact is as clear to the vanguards and to elementary pupils as it is to the men over 65, of whom 32,000 have volunteered to join the battle. This number is larger than the number of Iranian youth who volunteered at Khomeyni's call. Therefore, the difference is that there are people who have right on their side and people who do not; people who are supplied with all of their technical, and national and ideological needs and people who act in illusion, some of whom are faithful and others of whom take faith as concealment. Observe those who wear religious turbans. Look at Rafsanjani, is he a man of religion? Look at the others. They wear turbans as a fashion to express a specific political state under the guise of religion. If they believed that they have right on their side and that Iraq is wrong, they would have defeated and smashed Iraq, because their weapons are more numerous than our Iraqi weapons, they have three times more people than the Iraqi people and because their land if four times larger than Iraq. It is understood that this gives them a favorable strategic balance. I do not say if they receive spare parts, I say that even if they receive further spare parts we will continue to fight them, with the help of God, until they recognize the rights of the Arab nation and of Iraq and until they establish good neighbor relations, based on mutual respect. Each of us must respect the sovereignty of the other, its reality and its choice.

[Question] Mr President, how do you describe current Iraqi-Soviet relations, and is it true that some Eastern European states are supplying Iran with arms?

[Answer] A lot is being said and published. We are following up everything that is said and published and all the reports that reach us. However, during Brother Tariq 'Aziz' visit to the Soviet Union, the Soviets stressed that they are determined to uphold relations of friendship with Iraq. We have a new military situation from the point of view of equipment, arms and men.

[Question] Mr President, the documents signed at the Arab summit are very important; perhaps the public has not yet discovered just how important. In the near future many questions about them may be raised. An example is the economic affiliation, which will give every citizen in all of the states that signed this agreement [not specified] equal rights to work, investment and so forth. This step is undoubtedly revolutionary. What is your assessment of these documents and the possibilities of their real implementation?

[Answer] Certainly we believe that those who sign it should abide by it. With our Arab brothers, we will seek to remind one another of these [words indistinct]. God willing, we cannot claim that all components of joint Arab action will be completed quickly. However it has been proven that every year new components are added, to entrench the importance of joint Arab action.

[Question] Can we say that this is a new path to Arab unity?

[Answer] Arab unity does not have a single path leading to it, technically speaking. Its paths are based on a condition linked with man's connection and faith in it, as well as with his behavior in accord with it. If these are not complete, no man should work against it or contradict it in action and ideas, nor should anyone object to those who do better than he.

[Question] Efforts are now being exerted to resolve the hostages issue between the United States and Iran and there is talk about U.S. attempts to again contain Iran within the framework of the U.S. orbit. There is apprehension about intensive U.S. military support for Iran in one way or another, as a result of the resolution of the hostages issue. As this is likely, what is your comment on it?

[Answer] I would like to say that according to our analysis and conviction several international quarters, led by the United States, wanted this war. The United States urged it on. Otherwise, how can we explain a new regime that insists on antagonizing Iraq and the Arab nation and insists on militarily provoking Iraq and the Arab nation, although it knows that Iraq possesses usurped rights that they [words indistinct] in accordance with international documents signed between us and them? Nevertheless, instead of returning our rights, they persisted in striking the Iraqi border points for several months before the war. However, when they found that we remained patient and confined our replies to local sources of aggression, they moved on to shell secure cities and oil installations. Such peresistence cannot, in our opinion, be explained merely as an act of ignorance and conceit; there must be forces that wanted to push them, to harm Iraq and Iran and to achieve certain interests inside Iran. In our estimation, the United States leads these forces.

[Question] Among the Iranian objectives against Iraq and the Arab nation is that of striking or harming the Iraqi economy. How far is the Iraqi economy [words indistinct] with the war now and in the future?

[Answer] Iraq entered the war and both sides' weapons are modern ones. As I said, they are huge weapons. All of the types of weapons they used to frighten the Arabs are there in Iran. These range from the TOW missile, which, it is said, can melt a tank and vaporize a man; to the Phantom and the F-14, which was said to be an airplane that could not be shot down either by missiles or by other planes. It is natural that our economy will be harmed, but we thank God that our economy is still in very good condition. It is much better than we expected and wished, taking into consideratin the circumstances of war.

We are a country in a state of war and we should not hope for more, taking into consideration the circumstances of war. What we have hoped for is not actually what we would help for if we were not in a state of war. We have said that if damage reaches such and such extent, then we will still be in a good condition. Our condition now is better than what we had expected.

[Question] Mr President, how does Your Excellency explain the campaigns launched against the Amman summit conference. These campaigns began with attempts to postpone the summit under the pretext of solving the differences in the Arab arena and of creating more suitable atmosphere for the convocation of the summit conference. The campaigns ended by accusing the conference of encroaching upon the issue of the rights of Palestinian representation and by claiming that the conference would try to prepare the way for the second stage of the Camp David accords. What do you think of the claim that some of those who did not attend did not actually want to meet with a victorious Iraq; therefore, they asked for a postponement of the conference.

[Answer] A victorious Iraq would actually be in the interest of all of them. They would be honored by such a victory even though they might reject this honor as states. Arab history is so sensitive. Those who read Arab history would notice that the Arab nation has frequently clashed with the foreigner. And if any of the Arabs supports the foreigner against his nation, history will not forget this Arab and history will record this behavior. We would feel very sad if history were to record that any of the Arabs has betrayed his nation.

To answer the points which you have raised: Representatives of some of the fraternal states that did not attend the conference are graciously proud of the Baghdad summit conference. Even now when they try to stress a stand, they say that such and such conflicts with the resolutions of the Baghdad summit. Who was it that initiated the Baghdad summit conference? We can say that all the Arabs had the honor of formulating the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference. Yet, there are historical initiatives that were conducted by some of the Arabs. Are these Arabs inside or outside the Amman summit conference? This is the first point.

The second point: Those who speak about resolutions must first read and acquaint themselves with the resolutions. They talked about a certain trend at the Amman summit conference even before we met. They should first read the resolutions; only then can they determine what resolutions are against the Arab nation's interests. Any Arab should, therefore, take these points into consideration if he wants to reach conclusion and explanations, although he might not come up with any definite conclusions or explanations behind the absence of some of the brothers. Here I must point out that some did not attend the summit out of administrative solidarity and not out of conviction, as we believe.

[Question] [Words indistinct] that Islam is against nationalism and nationalism against Islam, that Iraq's position is not Islamic and so on.

[Answer] I tell you how. The brothers in Syria are calling themselves the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party. We call ourselves by the same name. [Words indistinct] one of the brothers who failed to attend goes under a slogan that says: He who belongs to a party is a traitor. If you meet an Iranian, he will talk about the infidel Ba'th Party. Yet this infidel is part of that infidel, if he is really infidel. If he is faithful and not an infidel then this faithful one is part of that faithful one. [laughter] This is one side of the issue. [Words indistinct] so that you might be armed to deal with such propaganda. It is said that Iran practices the Islamic faith. I do not want to discuss the truth of this statement.

If somebody practices the Islamic faith, must he commit aggression against his Muslim brother? They say Iran is a Muslim country, which must not be attacked by another Muslim country. This also will be granted. Then why does an Arab country attack another Arab country, when both are Arabs and Muslim? [Words indistinct] Let us say more than this. Some Arabs from the Arab regimes--sorry, some representatives of certain Arab regimes--say that Iraq should not clash with Muslim Iran because Iran takes an Islamic line in its revolution. Let us suppose that Iran is not even an aggressor. Why then are Muslims being killed in Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Latakia, Dayr az-Zawr and Damascus? Aren't they Muslims? Aren't they attempting to revolt in the Muslim fashion? Then why are they being killed and why aren't the Tehran rulers supporting them, in defense of the Muslim way of revolution? If the questin is one of the Islamic revolutionary path and the Muslims and so on, why aren't the Tehran rulers supporting them? Another thing is this: Is being a Muslim enough to be allowed to ride on our shoulders, take our land and transform us into slaves and degraded people? If this is true, then we had no right to launch our first revolution against the Turks, because they were and still are Muslims. They also symbolized the Muslim caliphate. There is a political, national and fanatic (?game) at the Arabs' expense. Whoever supports them must have vested interests that are not those of the Arab nation or [word indistinct].

This is just a brief discussion. How can we explain the alliance between those who do not believe in God and those who claim that they are the early Muslims' successors, who will establish the divine rule of God on earth? This is also a form of discussion. [words indistinct]

[Question] Your Excellency, the Amman summit, which is an extension of the Baghdad and Tunis summits, is considered to have given us the ability to confront and to tackle our problems. How does Your Excellency account for this opinion?

[Answer] We account for it by the spirit that prevailed during the Amman summit. There was determination on the part of the Arab brothers to minimize the effect of the differences on the minimal level that should be agreed upon in order to proceed to a higher level, with each us retaining his special character. We tried rationally to seek, but could not find, anything better than meeting whenever required or agreeing on a minimal level in order to proceed to higher level, while each us retains his special character and goals. This took place at the Amman summit.

If you ask me whether I had resolutions in mind that would be better than those that were passed, I say: Yes, I had resolutions in mind better than the ones passed. However, these are not the resolutions of Iraq or Saddam Husayn but those of all Arabs. Whoever aspires to a higher place should be in harmony with others, not with the intention of straying from the better level. Thus, we will collectively have taken a step forward and higher through individual efforts, which do not conflict with or obstruct the collective march but enhance it. In accordance with our special characters, we will proceed along our course, each according to his opinion and his capabilities.

[Statement by unidentified speaker] Your Excellency, on behalf of the brothers [words indistinct] thank you for this meeting. [Words indistinct] and on behalf of all those who love the Arab nation and Iraq, we wish fraternal Iraq victory and success in its efforts. We wish to see Iraq trimphant in its pan-Arab battle, which is the battle of all Arabs.

[Saddam Husayn] God bless you. I promise you [words indistinct] and welcome you in your second country, Iraq and answer all your questions. We have no doubts or fears concerning such matters. Before we part from this place, I extend the thanks of the Iraqi people and leadership to the cherished fraternal Jordanian people and to my brother, His Majesty King Husayn.

We are republicans and you are royalists. Being a republican does not ensure attainment of genuine Arabism, and being a royalist cannot and will not preclude attainment of genuine Arabism. Brother King Husayn has proved that he is a genuine Arab in his stand, the stand which he declared in the early days of the war and immediately after his return from abroad, the stand which he adopted in support of the Arab right and of Iraq. I say this not to praise King Husayn but out of certainty in every single word I have spoken. Iraq will never forget this stand. History itself will preserve this stand and record it in the manner that it deserves. History will also not forget to record the stands of others who supported the non-Arab in fighting against the Arabs, who are defending honor, sovereignty and right.

Arab history is very sensitive about these matters. Your grandsons some 500 years hence will say that on such a date a war broke out between Iraq and Iran. They will not say between Saddam Husayn and Khomeyni. They will also say that a certain head of state supported Iran while this leader and that leader and that leader supported Iraq. Brother King Husayn will be at the head of all those who supported Iraq. This is his right, and honestly he deserves this right.

As for the dear people of Jordan, as we stated during the Amman summit sessions, the people who stand on the longest confrontation line with the Zionist enemy: Although this people are small in size, they are rich in quality. We do not say this about the Jordanian people merely because they are supporting the fraternal Iraqi people, but because the Jordanian people always stand with the Arab nation against the nation's enemies. This people have always been shouldering a particular burden in the Arab nation's struggle against Zionism.

We are grateful to and proud of all of you and of our dear and generous Jordanian people. We are also grateful to and proud of my brother His Majesty King Husayn and of all his brothers who shoulder their responsibility. We thank you. We hope to see you always. We hope to see the Arabs always proud and never humiliated. May God bless you all. Thank you.

KING HUSAYN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 27 NOV

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[Press conference held by Jordan's King Husayn at the Sports City press center in Amman--live]

[Text] I have the pleasure of welcoming this large crowd of friends who have come to Jordan and to Amman on this occasion, the occasion of the Arab summit, which will live in the spirits and consciences of the sons of many nations--the members of the one Jordanian family--as long as we live.

I would like to welcome the information delegations which have come to this truly Arab land under these critical circumstances and on this occasion to cover the events of the conference and meeting.

The past days and nights were spent in sincere work. With pure souls and consciences and faithful hearts, the Arabs met at the highest level. They met in a fraternal and serene atmosphere to discuss all matters and issues--and proceeding from the premise of responsibility.

Indeed, they shoulder the heaviest responsibilities; responsibility toward the future--the future of the Arab individual throughout the big homeland--the individual who should live a free and noble life on Arab soil, preserve his personality and raise the banner of true Arabism; responsibility toward all the sacrifices which we inherited from the generations which preceded us on the long path, such feelings make us sincerely proceed toward seeking understanding, and cooperation and founding the firm bases for joint Arab action under all circumstances.

The first time I had the honor of representing the Jordanian family and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at a summit meeting in 1956 during the tripartite aggression against Arab Egypt. I also had the honor of representing this state at several other summit meetings, however, this time I felt that our meeting accomplished much, this unprecedented meeting of Arab brothers at the highest level in the big Arab homeland and the candid and open joint discussions of the best ways to serve the unified goals, which are dear to us all, have enabled us to reach major achievements, and indeed, new starts on the long and arduous path, in order to reach our goals. These goals go beyond our own interests and all other considerations and culminate in the interest of this Arab people; and we take pride in serving, belonging to, and working for the future of the coming Arab generations.

I had the pleasur of chairing the conference and in this part of the great homeland, the steadfast la the land of Jerusalem and that of the kinfolk who is reality represent steadfastness and firmness and are suffering the yoke of occupation and resisting it, I had the honor to welcome the brother Arab leaders, in this land and in this country, which has lived and will continue to live with all of its capabilities and potential in defending the Arab individual and Arab right. This country will do its best to secure the return of right to its owners and to our kinfolk and to return the homeland to its inhabitants and Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

It is natural for me to say that when the Arabs and Jordan commit themselves, true Arabism dictates that they fulfill their commitments. The road is still a long one but the Palestinian cause, naturally, was the core of our talks and discussions. The Palestinian cause had priority because it is the cause of the kinfolk and the brothers, whom we will never abandon and whom we will support with all of our potential and capabilities. Once again, I would like to say how grieved we were by the PLO's absence from the meeting, which was convened for the sake of Palestine. We appreciate the circumstances. We also hold to our stand that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. I would like to reaffirm, here at the Amman summit, the constant stand that has been adopted and formulated in more than one Arab summit. This stand is that it is illogical, unacceptable and impossible for the PLO to be anything but affiliated with the Palestinians. We and every genuine Arab reject any attempt by any side to interfere in Palestinian affairs or to impose hegemony on the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We are part of them and support them until right is returned to the kinfolk and its owners, until a just honorable peace is established in this part of the world and until the time comes when they become capable of exercising their rights with freedom and of chosing their course. We will accept their choice. This is what we have reiterated here in Jordan and I would like to reaffirm this again in this meeting.

Naturally, we also have been grieved by Lebanon's absence, a fraternal country that is bleeding pure Arab blood. Lebanon's cause, however, has not been removed from our minds, our discussions and talks. We are with them, we are with Lebanon, with accord and with Lebanese-Palestinian fraternity until the Palestinian people regain their full rights on their national soil. We are fundamentally and continuously with Lebanon's independence, unity and sovereignty.

We and the brothers rose to stop the bloodshed, to prepare a suitable atmosphere that would enable the sons of the fraternal country to meet, cooperate and reach an agreement on the formula that will protect Lebanon, restore stability and security to it and permit it to become an element of strength in the great Arab body. Lebanon should be united, stable and secure. This will be achieved, God willing.

Indeed, we are proud because the challenges enable us give substance to what we say and have said, to the slogans which we and those before us have uphold. Our stand by our brothers and their stand by us will express loyalty to the sacrifices of those who preceded us on the long path throughout the Arab homeland. There must be real substance and meaning when we say Arab unity is a goal as well as an accomplished fact, that we are brothers in the larger homeland that any threat against any part threatens the whole of the homeland. We are brothers in good and bad times. We are brothers in work, effort and struggle for a future which brings welfare to this nation, protects its personality, attains prosperity for its future generations.

Once again, I welcome this esteemed gathering of brothers and friends. I welcome you in this part of the Arab homeland. I hope that our efforts to facilitate your work and tasks have been fruitful. Excuse us if we are remiss in any respect.

[Question] Sulaymn Nimr, AL-MUSTAQBAL magazine: Will Your Majesty visit the United States to meet with President [-elect] Reagan and will Your Majesty's visit be on behalf of the Arabs in order to become acquainted with the stand of the new U.S. administration?

[Answer] There are no arrangements at present for my visit to the United States. President-elect Reagan has spoken on this matter to the news media. If an invitation is addressed to me after he assumes his new post, I will, of course, welcome the opportunity to visit the United States to talk with the new president on all matters related to bilateral relations and Arab issues. I would like to say here once again that I have always believed that we have a just cause, which we must defend whenever the opportunity arises. This is our duty. If I go, I will go only in my capacity as Husayn, the son of this country, who is performing his duty as an Arab in the service of his nation's issues. I have not asked my brothers for authority to go to the United States to speak on their behalf. In my contacts with world leaders, I do what I can in the service of the Arab cause and in defense of the Arab right.

The absence of other brothers pained us. However, they have their own opinions and stands. I am not in a position to allow myself to discuss this subject. The Arab people and history will discuss all the stands and all the circumstances. We all accept history's judgment.

There have been many achievements in various fields: cohesion, solidarity, continued contacts, the building of intrinsic power and building throughout the Arab homeland in the service of mankind so that in time, man will attain the required standard and have the opportunity for better life, possessing the weapons needed to confront the challenges, dangers and the requisites of life in all fields and domains.

Naturally, I can only believe that all the sons of my country and all those who participated in and contributed to the summit conference feel appreciation for His Excellency Brother President Saddam Husayn. Under these circumstances, Iraq is waging a battle not only to regain its rights to its land and waters but also to regain Arab rights. Iraq is waging this battle not for love of war but because this war was imposed upon it and in order to remove the causes that led to this war.

When rights are returned to their owners there also and when the meeting and dialogue which will lead to the establishment of Arab-Iranian relations on sound foundations of mutual respect and nonintervention in Arab and Iranian affairs are achieved, the area will have stability. This stability will have a positive effect in alleviating the causes of tension which are not limited only to that part of the world but affect the entire world.

The brother president left Baghdad to come to Amman and to his second homeland to contribute, with his sincerity and honesty, to the deliberations of the leaders and to the discussions of the summit conference. This is something we all appreciate.

Regarding this battle, I reiterate that it is the battle of all the Arabs, the Arab future and the eastern gate of the Arab homeland. It is our battle. It is impossible to distinguish among Arab rights if they are usurped here or there or anywhere. All Arab rights are equally sacred to the Arabs. There is hope and triumph over the spirit and causes of despair. The triumph of rights is the beginning of other victories of rights everywhere, God willing.

We stand alongside our brothers in Iraq in this battle. We are proud of this stand. We are also proud of their stand, heroism and firmness. We are also proud because, thank God, we are contributing as much as we can to the support of brothers under delicate circumstances. We are not doing more than our duty. They have always supported us in all our issues and battles. Iraq's martyrs in Janin, the soil of Palestine, the Golan and the soil of Jordan always supported their brothers without hesitation in all the battles that were imposed upon this nation.

[Question] George Bashir, Radio Monte Carlo: Your Majesty, the Amman summit conference decided that UN Resolution No 242 does not respond to the Arab rights and does not form a suitable basis for resolving the Middle East issue, particularly the Palestine question. Does this mean that the Arab countries that have already accepted this resolution have now gone back on their position?

[Answer] Sir, this decision was drafted by all of the Arab foreign ministers. Jordan has a firm stand. Jordan has accepted Security Council Resolution No 242 within the bounds that speak about the impermissibility of occupying and retaining territories by force. But at the same time, we feel that it will be quite difficult and quite unreasonable to say that Security Council Resolution No 242 contains all of the factors necessary for a just and honorable settlement, especially with regard to the Palestinians' right to their national soil. This resolution came after the 1967 battle and does not contain what it should contain, which is a framework that can lead to the establishment of a just, comprehensive, honorable and durable peace in the area, particularly as it does not deal with the Palestinian issue from the point of view of the Palestinian people's right on the Palestinian national soil. These are the limits of Jordan's acceptance of UN Resolution No 242, and these are Jordan's opinion on and understanding of it and of the factors that were not included in it, which are actually basic factors, as we feel that the objective is to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in this area, a durable and honorable peace.

[Question] Tu'mah, chief editor of the Lebanese magazine AL-ITHNAYN: Your Majesty, have you discussed means of adopting a unified stand in facing the possibility of U.S. intervention in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, should the United States start to supply Iran with spare parts and other weapons? Thank you.

[Answer] I cannot talk about everything that was discussed at this great meeting in Amman. But I can tell you that as for us in Jordan, we have a stand on the provisioning of any side that is fighting a raging war which, in this case, threatens not only Iraq but the entire Arab homeland. In the first place, we believe that the goal is to stop the fighting and to begin discussing the reasons for the outbreak of the war, in order to eliminate them and to restore the historical rights to their owners. Here, I am not talking only about Iraq's right to restore its territories and to spread its sovereignty over its waters; I am also talking about Iran's stand on the whole Gulf area. This stand is well known and is no longer accepted. The goal must be to solve the problems, issues and causes that led to this explosion. The goal must be that right should return to its owners. We are not against Iran. We are for the establishment of relations on the sound basis of mutual respect. We reject calls for hegemony, from any side, over any part of the Arab homeland. The issue of weapons in this case would contradict the goal, since the goal is to stop the fighting and to solve matters in a proper and sound fashion. However, we will deal with each issue at its proper time.

[Question in English] [Name indistinct] Your Majesty, has anything emerged during this meeting in terms of a new Palestinian formula which you expect to be taking to Washington for a meeting with President-elect Reagan?

[Answer in English] I just answered this question, sir, saying that I do not have any formula nor am I likely to have any. The question is very very clear as far as we are concerned and it has been so for a very long period of time. Peace in this area can only be based on total Israeli withdrawal from all the territories under occupation, including Arab Jerusalem in particular, and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine in their national homeland. We stand very firmly by the position adopted since the Rabat summit conference in regard to the Palestinian rights and in regard to their right to participate in shaping their destiny by, merely through the PLO, their legitimate representative. [sentence as heard] I will obviously sieze any opportunity to defend Arab rights and to defend Arab rights and to discuss problems of mutual interests as I have always done. And I can only say that we seek peace, a just peace and a lasting peace, that we know that this peace must be based upon--for it to be meaningful, for it to be lasting--it must be just and must include total Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied, including Jerusalem. It must include the recognition of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine over their territory and their national homeland.

[Question] Your Majesty, [word indistinct] I am a chief editor of a political newspaper caring for Arab interests in Nairobi, Kenya. You have been known in politics for 28 years of political life. I was hurt when I came to Jordan from Syria. I noticed that both Syria and Jordan are as one country, with no differences. Are there any attempts to limit the dispute among the Arab states? I have read in foreign and Arab newspapers that there is a massing of Syrian forces. We hope that these forces are for strengthening the Golan front, as the Jordanian information minister said. I hope that this is true. Are there leaders like UAE'S Zayid, like Saudi Arabia and others, who are using their good offices to lessen the tension and to unite the Arab family? As an Arab in origin, I was hurt when I went through San'a' and found that the relations between that country and the other country are bad. I also find that the security men of Syria ill-treat certain citizens, in accordance with the wishes of a certain president. In the name of the Arab youth, I hope that the lessening of tension in such problems will be achieved before dealing with international issues. We wish to unify the Arab family before getting engaged outside the Arab countries.

[Answer] First, we welcome you in our country, Jordan, as an Arab brother visiting your great homeland. I assure you that I, personally, never made any decision in all my life that was not based on my pride in my Arabism and my insistence on giving what I can in this life. I carry out my portion of duty, as others who preceded me did. Those who preceded us all have given much. We are working for the future with a full sense of the significance and dimensions of the responsibility that we shoulder. When an Arab bases his work on such grounds, he will always let any problem between him and his brother be subject to the considerations of his responsibility. I cannot say more than this concerning other brother. As far as the Amman summit is concerned, I can tell you that the atmosphere of brotherhood, understanding and cooperation that predominated in our meetings has been a cause of assurance and an inspiration in every sense of the word. We hope and we pray that God give us guidance, not only for us, but also for other brothers in the great homeland. We feel that the sacrifices of our generations until this day have been dear and valuable. These sacrifices were made for the sake of freedom and independence and for the retention of Arab identity, in the preservation of which you are very proud. You are proud that you are an Arab and that you are visiting your family and brothers. It is a source of pain to us also that these frameworks are being exposed to threats and that the future of the Arabs and the Arab homeland is being subjected to questioning. This is extremely painful to us. As for good office, good men are numerous. If you want to know about the disputes, ask those who create them. Such questions should not be directed to us, because we are from the Arabs and of the Arabs. We are for Arab interests, strength and dignity.

[Question] 'Abd al-Wahhad az-Zughaylat from the Jordanian AR-RA'Y newspaper: Your Majesty, have the so-called Steadfastness Front states given any justifications for not attending the Amman summit conference? Will Your Majesty clarify these justifications, if there are any?

[Answer] This is a tricky question, brother. I do not know where to begin. [laughter] It might take us a long time to answer this question. What is steadfastness? I have always been one who believes in giving a term its real meaning and dimensions. In my opinion, steadfastness is steadfastness for the sake of our brothers and kinfolk in our occupied land. This is true steadfastness: steadfastness against occupation, Zionist practices and continued aggression against all values and rights.

As for confrontation, if we want reality and facts, it is the confrontation of the brother Arab leaders who met in Amman to shoulder their responsibilities and to confront the dangers and dangers, in defense of the Arab individual and Arab rights and for the sake of the Arab future.

There are brothers who, it seems, were not able to attend for various reasons. Some of these reasons may be the suffering of some of them, suffering that we do not wish for them. I do not want to say more. As for the others, I still do not understand why they did not participate in such a meeting at such a level, in a part of their Arab homeland. I do not understand why they did not participate in joint Arab action. If they had any issues, it would have given us pleasure to hear them and to discuss them at the meeting itself. They would have been able to answer this question, if there was any need to pose it, at such a meeting.

Therefore, I do not find myself in a position that allows me to speak for them, for, unfortunately, they did not attend.

[Question] Ayman Mabib from the Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH: Your Majesty, Jordan has adopted a manly and proper stand, with the rest of the Arab nation, against the Camp David accords and the separate peace between Egypt and the Zionist entity. In the wake of the fall of Carter--the most prominent symbol of this ill-omened agreement--and following the advent of a new U.S. administration, what role does Your Majesty believe the U.S. administration will be able to perform in favor of justice and peace in this area, particularly since this administration has singled out Your Majesty, in view of your political weight on the international and Arab levels and in view of the fact that you are a major party to the initiative that the U.S. president-elect announced? What is Your Majesty's opinion of the dimensions of this initiative? Thank you.

[Answer] As a matter of fact, this is not the initiative to which you are referring. However, I can say that perhaps it is premature to speculate on what the new U.S. administration's stand will be. Naturally, like any other persons in this world, I closely follow what is happening in it. It seems to me, from what we have seen and sensed recently, that there is a major U.S. transformation caused by the people that led to these results. If this transformation is in the direction of rebuilding the United States on the principles and bases upon which it was first built at the outset, enabling it to be the world's strongest state of all time, then this might give us some hope for a future Arab-U.S. dialogue. On the other hand, I have also sensed some developments that suggest that the American individual has begun to move in a direction in which he is trying to stay away from sensitive centers. Some are known for their dual allegiance to the United States and others.

Since the American people wish to have a patriotic-American leadership, the new administration will have the opportunity to avoid being captive to past policies and stands and will have the chance to reconsider all of these stands and politics. This is all I can say at this time. We must wait for matters to develop.

[Question] INA correspondent: Your Majesty, what are your expectations and vision of the scope of the Arab future, following the important results reached by the Amman summit conference? Have the Arab leaders studied any guarantees by which to insure that the summit resolutions will actually be implemented in accordance with the Arab peoples' aspirations? Second, has a specific formula been determined for dealing with the states that have boycotted the conference, particularly since it has been said that a minicommittee will be formed to restore Arab solidarity? Thank you.

[Answer] I believe that the conference has made great achievements in serving the Arab issue, in building intrinsic Arab power and in defending the Arab character, individual and right. Naturally, the doors are open under all circumstances. We pin high hopes on our Arab people throughout the Arab homeland and are confident that this people will work continuously to achieve further solidarity, cooperation and will work for one interest and one goal. The Arab people as a whole are stronger than mere individuals and than all considerations that inspire an individual, particularly if this individual views matters from a narrow and personal perspective. We have great expectations for the future and the victory of the Arab right and individual. In truth, I am satisfied with the results reached by the conference.

[Question] Rifqi at-Tayyib from the Saudi paper AN-NADWAH: Your Majesty, at a time when this steadfast country, under your courageous leadership, stands on the longest frontline against our enemy and God's enemy, biding our time until we can break the barrier of the Zionist aggression and liberate our holy city, don't you believe that there is a link between the recently signed Syrian-Soviet treaty of friendship and the Syrian stand, which is destructive to all possibilities of Arab solidarity, as was manifested by the boycott of the Amman summit and the massing of Syrian concentrations along your border?

[Answer] In reply to another question on some of the trends prevailing in the Arab homeland--trends that threaten the Arab entity--I stated that we in Jordan have always been working to actually implement what we preach and believe in. Thus, proceeding from this premise, we managed to Arabize the army and abrogate the treaty signed with Britain, since, at that time, we felt that this treaty undermined our dignity and restricted our abilities to move and interact within the Arab homeland in the way we wished. Now, however, Jordanian-British relations, which are founded on the basis of mutual respect, are probably much closer and more binding than they ever were.

We believe that it is not in our interest to internationalize the Arab-Zionist conflict. Nor is it in our interest to work to return this region to a position in which it would be distributed and shared among others, or influenced by anyone, either in this or another part of the world. Internationalizing the Arab-Zionist conflict would mean losing our ability to move. People talk about strategic balance or such issues, but I really deal with issues in a simplified way and say: If I leave my issue for others to deal with, I would lose the freedom to act. [paragraph continues]

Also, one can ask: Would others, whether in the West or the East, be ready to wage my battles? I believe in establishing good and strong relations with everyone in this world on the basis of mutual respect--relations of cooperation, which would enable us to pose our issues and defend our rights, while safeguarding our freedom, independence and unity in the great homeland.

This is our stand in Jordan and the way we look upon such matters. I believe I have now answered two questions to this effect.

[Question in English] French Television Channel One: Next week, December 2 and 3, we have a European summit. Do you think there is a European plan for Palestine proposed [words indistinct]?

[Answer in English] I don't know, Sir, of any plan that has been proposed as yet, but I believe that Europe is extremely close to this part of the world and serves with us many interests and serves with all of us many concerns. What may happen in this part of the world may have a profound effect not only on Europe but on the rest of the world. We have welcomed, and will continue to do so, the feelings amongst our friends in Europe of wishing to make a contribution for solutions to problems that we all face or the removal of dangers that may afflict us all. I believe that a very healthy dialogue began some while ago and I hope that I will continue. We certainly feel that Europe may play a major role in resolving many of the problems that may, in terms of their effect if they remain, affect all of us and may be not only here and in Europe but in the world as a whole.

[Question] Ahmad Shakir from the Jordanian newspaper AD-DUSTUR: My Lord, Your Majesty, the Amman summit conference stressed the independence of the PLO and underscored that it must be Palestinian in affiliation and that no hands should stretch from any quarter to impose hegemony upon the organization. How can the summit meetings contribute to guaranteeing such independence, particularly since the states that participated in the Amman summit are those that offer the major portion [of] financial aid to the organization and others? Thank you.

[Answer] I do not see the connection between the financial aspect and the other subject. However, we support the need to preserve the organization's independence, its protection and the principle of noninterference in its affairs by any quarter whatever, so that it can be Palestinian in its affiliation and expressive of the Palestinian people's feelings and hopes. We consider it so, in spite of circumstances, which we hope are temporary, it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

[Question] Randah Habib from AFP: Some sources have reported that the Syrian leadership intends to work inside Jordan and against the Jordanian regime. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] I have evaded answering some questions in this respect before, but it seems that this question is direct and has to be answered. I cannot predict what Syria plans against this country, which stands on the longest frontline and which is determined to continue doing so. This country has but one face and a clear and frank policy. It is an Arab country that belongs to this Arab nation. I would like to be frank and say once again that it is not Syria. Syria is from us and we are from it. [applause] Some factions in Syria might view matters differently. These are the facts. It has been said that the cause of the tension in relations between Jordan and Syria is that Jordan is permitting some people to interfere in Syria. Actually, Jordan has suffered a great deal from others. Jordan has a firm policy here. It has not interfered and will not interfere. It will also not permit any quarter to interfere in the affairs of our brothers. This is Jordan's firm policy in this respect.

We have experienced regrettable and painful past events and tragedies. We have experienced the hardest experience people or responsible persons can have. It was in 1970 when fraternal Syrian Arab forces were massed on our border. These forces assembled and advanced toward our lands, leaving us unable to believe that such a thing could happen. We felt that no Arab could imagine his brother raising arms against him for any reason whatever. Regrettably, this happened in the past. Because we are Arabs and brothers, we turned this page over and worked for joint action in the face of the challenge and danger facing us all. All I can say about recent developments is that there are clear threats, voiced by some brother officials, even at the conferences that prepared for the summit meeting. We understand that they are meant against us in this country. These threats pertain to the use of force and the explosion of the situation, as well as other aspects.

A few days ago the international agreement on the tenure of the UN forces on the Golan was extended. We then began to observe the advance of large numbers of troops to the region adjacent to Jordanian territories. They are Syrian Arab forces. I hope and very sincerely wish that no Arab will commit a mistake against a brother, for which he will be taken to task by the Arabs and by history. This will remain our wish in these circumstances and we hope that matters will not develop any further. These forces may be mobilized for training purposes, after the renewal of the UN forces' agreement. In the past we lived through a bitter experience and defended our territory. I beseech God that we will not experience a similar one now, nor in future. However, if it is imposed on us, it must be borne in mind that this is an Arab territory and that our human being holds every particle of its soil dearly. It would not be easy for anyone. We defend it with all of our capabilities and potentials, feeling that we are Arabs and have the right to defend ourselves. We also defend our Arab homeland, Arab character and the future of the Arab individual in this large homeland, regardless of the size of any force. In my opinion, this makes us stronger than any challenge. [applause] We hope that such an experience will not take place. Man lives this life only once and we hope that we and others will live it in honor, courage and affiliation to this nation, in the true sense of the word.

[Statement by unidentified correspondent] As a matter of fact, I have no question to address to you, Your Majesty. I got excited. With all my heart, I ask God Almighty to protect you and guide your steps, O symbol of the Arab nation and our symbol for the times to come.

[Question] Ahmad Abu Mushrif, the Lebanese DAR AS-SAYYAD publishing house: Your Majesty, a short while ago, His Highness Crown Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz called for jihad. Where has this call reached and did it have its share in the talks during the summit conference? Thank you.

[Answer] I ask God that all Arab efforts be within this framework, to defend Arab right and existence and to regain the land for its kinfolk and owners.

[Question] Maha Jabir, the Jordanian AD-DUSTUR newspaper: Your Majesty, is there any intention of establishing an organization for the production of war material in Jordan, to replace the one that existed in Cairo?

[Answer] First of all, I cannot reply to this question. I can, however, say that the Arabs are working to be in a position in the future, and under any circumstances, that will make not them depend on one or two sources in this world for weapons and defensive war equipment. They are trying to diversify their sources of supply and are working to be capable of absorbing weapons and expertise in their use, while at the same time developing their capability to modify and improve them and, with God's help, they will be capable of producing them on Arab land at a later stage.

[Question] 'Ali Tu'mah, the Lebanese AL-ITHNAYN magazine: With all appreciation for your noble sentiments for Lebanon, there is, however, one remark. Israeli aggressions against southern Lebanon continue amid Arab denunciation and international regrets. Has the latest conference discussed the adoption of definite measures to protect southern Lebanon? Thank you.

[Question] My brother, I cannot but tell you that it is a tragedy, with all of the meanings of the word. It is a source of anxiety and pain for all of us. In fact, the answer to this question is thorny. The bases that I laid down earlier, however, are, according to us, those that can guarantee Lebanon Lebanon's salvation from this trial. We say it frankly and clearly: We are with Lebanon and support preparing the way for the sons of Lebanon and their brothers, the sons of Palestine, until they regain their land and rights. We support them in their search for a formula that will guarantee the reconstruction of Lebanon on a permanent basis, which will secure Lebanon's sovereignty over its territory, its national unity and its independence. This search should take place free of terrorism, hegemony or the interference of any side whatsoever. I cannot enter into details.

[Question] May I ask you another question, Your Majesty? Has the Amman summit discussed the security of the threatened Gulf and is there any definite proposal on forming an Arab Gulf security force to protect the Gulf's security?

[Answer] I do not believe there is any definite proposal or concept. There is, however, a feeling of the need to work to build Arab strength and of the necessity of cooperation among the brothers, to enable all of us to defend the Arab land against any challenge or danger from any source whatever.

[Question in English] [Name indistinct], LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR. Your Majesty, I would like to ask about your support to Iraq. Well, you have been known always to be a fine diplomat and one has been rather surprised to see how vocally you support Iraq. It seems to some observers to be maybe rather dangerous for Jordan, especially as Iraq does not seem to be winning so quickly.

Second, it may be dangerous also in focus of this Islamic wave all over the Middle East and you have also your Muslim brothers here and they are very much pro-Iran. Third, isn't it dividing a little more the Arab nation, especially the energy being divided? So, I would like an answer to this.

[Answer in English] I am rather confused by the various aspects of the question, in terms of their relation to each other, ma'am, but I would like to say here very clearly that we in this country are proud to have descended from those who carried the Arab revolt for the freedom, unity and dignity of the Arab nation. I am equally proud and more so of being a descendant of the prophet Muhammad and belonging to one of the oldest tribes, maybe the oldest one, in the Arab world. This is not an issue which is unclear to us. It is an issue which is very, very clear to us. It is not an issue between a Muslim and a non-Muslim. Our brethren in Iran are Muslims and so are our brethren in Iraq. Furthermore, our brethern in Iraq are Arab and more than that, they are right. They are just in their cause. I am sure that others have looked and researched and have explained the historic background to this problem. It is one of Iraqi rights, usurped Arab rights. It is one of an Iranian attitude that is rather similar to what we face here in Jordan, in terms of Israel--the attitude of belligerence, pretenses of superiority; what people feel gives them the right to interfere in the affairs of others, to threaten them at will. Iraq, furthermore, is our strategic depth. Iraq is fighting the battle of its own rights and the battle of the entire area there. Iraq is a country that has demonstrated, in terms of its people time and again, that it is with all Arabs whenever there is a conflict, whenever there is a struggle. It has demonstrated this time and again, on our soil, on Syrian soil, on Palestinian soil. Flareup after flareup occur. Without hesitation, without questioning they rushed to help and they fell and they died and they sacrificed and they struggled and shared with us and with Arabs their struggles. They are fighting our battle and we are fighting with them our battle as well, the battle of the future of this Arab nation, of the retention of the Arab identity, Arab freedom, the Arab right to live on Arab soil in dignity, to be able to reach a point where we can give as we gave once, for the progress of civilization. We can't expect them to come to us time and again, if we are truly Arabs, in our times of need, and not be willing to do the same when they fight an Arab battle for Arab rights.

We are not against Iran, but we are for the recovery of rights and an end to intolerable attitudes that have caused tensions for a long period of time, not only towards Iraq, that is able to look after itself, but also toward others in the area. We are for, eventually, a cease-fire--and Iraq has responded to the world's will time and again in this particular regard--for a dialogue, that it has rights to those who seek them [as heard] and for the establishment in the future of relations between the Arabs and the Iranians based on mutual respect and in the interest of both. This is the dimension of the struggle of the moment and we have never considered our positions and our stands in terms of possible losses or gains. We stand on principles, on the spirit we fought the battle of 1967, when we knew full well what the results may be. We fought that battle when Israel launched an attack on a sister Arab state. We fought that battle because we are members of the Arab League. We were bound by mutual defense agreements and treaties but beyond that and above all that, because we are Arabs. Whenever any part of this Arab world is threatened, we are threatened. This is our idea in terms of our duty. This is our belief. This is our feeling. We cannot just throw slogans around, and not live up to them or mean them. We mean them very, very much. Regardless of what happens, we are with our Arab brethren in any part of the Arab world if they face threats, if they face danger, if they seek to recover their rights, their dignity. Our future and our destiny is one and the same, all of us. Thank you very much.

[Question in English] Thank you, Your Majesty, I am (Promod Gupta) of the New York TIMES. I have two brief questions. One, in the event that the threat from Syria escalates, have you received any specific assurances from your allies, such as Iraq, that they will rush to your support? The second question, Your Majesty is: The relations between the PLO and Jordan have been variously described as worsening or deteriorating. Could you address yourself to that, sir? Thank you.

[Answer in English] Our relations with the PLO, I do not believe have worsened or deteriorated. I do not see why they should. I have always believed very firmly that the Palestine and the Palestinian issue was a cause, it is our cause. And it is what unites us with the PLO, until an end to this tragedy and the recovery of Palestinian rights on Palestinian national soil. If these threats from Syria materialize into a reality, I believe that regardless of the size and regardless of the challenge, we will face it as we have faced every challenge to the best of our ability, and I believe that the will, the patriotism, the attachment to our land will enable us to face any aggression and deal with it. But more than that, and I really abhore the idea of an Arab fighting another, I believe that this must tell also on the Syrian side, regardless of the positions and the attitudes of some. The Syrian people, I believe, will have something to say in regard to any such developments, should it occur. Other than that, everyone is aware of what is happening. We hope it will not proceed beyond this point. But if we are attacked from any quarter, we will fight with all our strength to defend our land, the land of our people, which is dearer than life. I hope we will not have to prove it again, but it is not for me to say what may or may not happen. And this is all I can answer in this context.

[Question] Your Majesty, Wahib Ghurab, the Saudi newspaper AL-BILAD: If you and the Arab leaders are talking about the success of the Arab summit in view of the adopted resolutions, we, the Arab people, bless these resolutions; but all Arab agreements and resolutions were not implemented, because of political differences and disputes among the Arabs. How can the Arab leaders agree on the success of the Arab summit that has been convened in Jordan before the implementation of these resolutions? Are you optimistic about their implementation? This is my first question.

[Answer] What have I been talking about for an hour? I am not only optimistic, I am reassured and satisfied. I have told you, it is the best meeting I have attended until now.

[Question] My second question is: You speak about Jordan's appreciation of the circumstances that prevented the PLO from attending the summit and about adopting a number of measures to alleviate the pressure brought against the PLO. Do you mean that the pressure comes from Syria? You stated many times that you did not and will not permit any action against Syria from Jordanian territories. The Syrian officials deny this. How can Your Majesty prove the opposite to the Syrian leaders? Thank you.

[Answer] With regard to the first question, I have answered it. I have talked with you for a long time. I hope you can hear me in the back. The resolutions, I believe, have met all of the requirements, because the leaders are from this people, and I do not believe that there is anyone who will dispute this. The meeting was harmonious, the purpose was to serve the Arab interests and to defend the Arab right, and, God willing to achieve all of our future ambitions as Arabs.

I, in this country, and this country in particular, have one policy and one face. This is my only answer to your question as to whether we or not we interfere. But let us talk logic. We stood by fraternal Syria with all of our potential and capabilities in many situations and in facing very grave challenges. What is Jordan's interest in interfering in Syria's affairs or in causing it to become weak, following Egypt's departure from the battle? We are on the longest line of confrontation, dear brother. Syria is our neighbor.

As for the Lebanese situation, we sincerely and faithfully hope that reason and logic and a sense of responsibility will change the explosive situation, which could be detonated against us by our enemy at any time it chooses. Lebanon is bleeding. I am not in Syria's position, to be asked about Lebanon's situation. They are nearer than we are to Lebanon and to what is taking place there.

Also, what is this country's interest--this country, which has suffered from other people's interference in its affairs--in interfering in other people's affairs? The result, of course, would be weakness for them and for us. We have not massed troops on the Syrian borders. I hope that the time will come when we will not talk about borders among Arab brothers. The concentrations are facing us. Brother President Hafiz al-Asad with respect to his esteemed person, is Brother Hafiz al-Asad--who was minister of defense in Syria in 1970 when the Syrian forces entered Jordanian territories. Even when we accurately discuss the Syrian issue, some Syrians come to Jordan and travel to other parts in the Arab or Islamic world, or meet with their brothers here. The question is: What route do they take? They take the Syrian-Jordanian border. They hold official Syrian passport or identity cards. Then they say that they are forged. Am I to blame if they have been forged in Syria? We are talking about what the situation must be in regard to any Arab citizen, at any point that takes him from one part of his homeland to another.

Are we supposed to face the Israeli and Zionist intelligence and other activities, as well as political factions in the Arab world of various denominations and with loyalties to parties outside the Arab world? Is it correct for others to place us in a position where we have to face not the danger that threatens us and the heart of the Arab homeland--and you are from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia behind us, from the holy cities of Medina and Mecca? Am I to face these sides or a fraternal Arab? This question should not be addressed to us henceforth. Address it to the others. [applause]

[Question in English] Your Majesty, David Ignatious from the WALL STREET JOURNAL: When you meet with President-elect Reagan after his inauguration, what specific diplomatic steps would you recommend to break the impasse that has developed in the Camp David negotiations?

[Answer in English] I've never believed, sir, that the Camp David concept could have gone anywhere. Even in the face of those who say that it may have accomplished something, my answer has always been that it has accomplished nothing. The real problem has always been the Palestinian problem, the problem of occupation since 1967, the problem of Jerusalem--Arab Jerusalem--and when we speak of Arab Jerusalem, we speak of the city that is equally as important to hundreds of millions of Christians and Muslims. We speak of Palestinian national rights on Palestinian soil, Gaza, other occupied territories. This is the crux of the matter. Camp David may have succeeded in isolating a part of the Arab world for a time from the rest, but it has not resolved the problem and will never resolve it. What I would advise, what I would hope for and what I believe is a tremendous national mandate for the new president and the administration, with all the changes that we have seen, is a new look at all and every aspect of all the problems of this part of the world, even from the viewpoint of American interests, national interests. Let us not be prisoners of past policies and past mistakes.

If we approach the future with such a determination, I believe that there are great possibilities for a meaningful dialogue, on a very wide level, between the peoples, governments and the United States. This may enable the United States to make a contribution for the establishment of a just and, therefore, lasting peace in this entire area.

Let's try to be brief, brothers. [previous sentence in Arabic] I think somebody told me that I was very diplomatic. I think that you provoked me to the point of not being very diplomatic and being my old self, being very frank with all of you. But I think that really time is passing very quickly, so, once again let's look behind there. Go ahead, brother.

[Question] Mustafa ibn Isma'il al-Maghrib, AL-'ARABI magazine from Tunis: Your Majesty, the issue of a tripartite cooperation [as heard] was raised. Was this issue raised at the summit level? Is there a strategy by which to start a dialogue with Western Europe, to transfer technology and to try to end the exhaustion of Arab fortunes?

[Answer] There are many studies, sir, an openness toward this world and particularly on appreciation of the European stands and positive trends toward this region and the Arab world, in order to increase cooperation and serve common interests.

[Question] It is being said, Your Majesty, and I hope not to be held responsible for saying this, that the Amman summit has divided the Arabs into two, namely the Arabs of the Americans and those of the Russians. It is also being said that the hidden objective of the Amman summit is to prepare for another Camp David. What is Your Majesty's answer to this?

[Answer] Our answer is that the Amman summit is in reality, thanks be to God, the summit of the Arab Arabs. [applause]

[Unidentified speaker] Since Your Majesty has decided to close this press conference, I think that everybody joins me in expressing thanks for this generous gesture by Your Majesty. We hope that there will be other chances for the brothers who [King Husayn interrupts the speaker]

[King Husayn] Welcome, all of you. I am very happy to meet with you and to answer your questions and inquiries with the frankness and the clearness for which you know me. Thank you very, very much. [applause]

TARIQ 'AZIZ COMMENTS ON PROGRESS OF ARAB SUMMIT

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[Text] Amman, 26 Nov (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, has stressed that the meetings of the 11th Arab summit conference have achieved extremely important accomplishments. He said that the conference will produce very important results toward achieving the main objective for which it was held.

In an interview this evening with the Iraqi information team at the summit conference, he added that the conference emphasized, among other things, the importance of the Arab nation's independence from the influence of foreign countries, profound concern for the freedom of the Arab will, the confrontation of the challenges facing the Arab nation from the position, primarily, of the Arab's own capabilities and work for the development of this capability in its political, military and economic aspects.

Tariq 'Aziz said that the conference has also stressed the great desire to maintain the Arab summit body and joint Arab action, rendering this body a steady and effective institution regardless of incidental circumstances, disputes and differences which might arise here or there. The conference also managed to bolster Arab solidarity, he said.

He said that the Iraqi delegation to the summit conference is optimistic concerning the proceedings of this conference and can affirm that the conference has achieved a good level of success thanks to the seriousness and responsibility with which it has been characterized and thanks to the harmony and objectivity which have prevailed at its sessions, keeping away from vituperation, controversies and extortion which some parties tried to spread on the various levels.

Tariq 'Aziz stressed that the Arab summit conference has approved the final draft of the plan for the decade of development as it was proposed by Iraq. It was decided to define the funds allocated to it later on. He said that the conference, after its ratification of the decade of development, has achieved great success in the field of joint Arab economic action and that of promoting Arab development of strategic pan-Arab dimensions. He added that the implementation of this plan as soon as possible will achieve a steady and well-defined system to help the Arab countries develop economically and socially in such a manner that will reduce the differences in development between one Arab country and another and so narrow the economic and social gaps.

He said that this step represents a big transformation in the Arab homeland, which cannot be a cohesive unit of political, military and economic efficacy, whether in the confrontation of the Zionist enemy or the main challenges in today's world, unless a minimum level of homogeneity in the Arab homeland's economic and cordial conditions is maintained.

Tariq 'Aziz stressed that the said accomplishment attained by the Arab summit conference was due to an Iraqi initiative and basic efforts exerted by President Saddam Husayn through the deliberations he held with the Arab leaders. He also stressed that the ratification of the joint Arab economic action charter and the joint Arab economic action strategy at the summit conference's evening session yesterday is considered an important transformation in joint Arab economic action, which constitutes a strong and objective basis for the activity for Arab unity.

Tariq 'Aziz said that several useful and fruitful meetings were held among the Arab leaders, particularly those meetings in which President Saddam Husayn took part. Some of these meetings achieved very important results, he said. He added that on the political level, the conference will reaffirm the trend defined at the Baghdad summit. That, he said, is considered a major work and a great accomplishment because since the signing of the Camp David accords, U.S. imperialism, the Zionist entity and As-Sadat's regime have wagered that time will gradually change the Arab situation to their advantage and that Camp David will occasionally win over a new Arab partner.

Tariq 'Aziz added that the Camp David alliance also wagered on shaking the cohesive Arab situation which was realized at the Baghdad summit. However, he said, we can assert that what has been approved at the Baghdad summit has become a firm political trend in the Arab arena. This was also confirmed at the Tunis summit, and it is reaffirmed at the Amman summit today.

He went on to say: Whenever the sound Arab stand, which was defined in Baghdad, is asserted, we sense the failure and confusion overtaking the U.S. Zionist-As-Sadat tripartite scheme, which was aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause and imposing a capitulatory settlement.

Tariq 'Aziz asserted that those who did not attend the Amman summit failed to weaken it or impede its work because the summit has succeeded and has achieved all the projects entrusted to it. He added that those absent parties will not influence the effective implementation of the topics on the conference's agenda because the Amman summit's agenda is the same agenda that was approved by the seven-member ministerial committee in which some of those who absented themselves from the conference took part. It was also approved by the Arab foreign ministers conference, in which all the Arab states' representatives, including the ministers of those which are absent, participated.

He said that the summit's agenda was prepared earlier with the agreement of all. It was previously discussed and decided upon, and no additional topic is expected to be discussed at the summit.

Tariq 'Aziz stressed that most of those absent have no positive role in the joint Arab economic action, and some of them even had a ruinous and negative role in this respect. As for the decade of development, he said, the rich among those absent did not spend one penny to help their brothers, neither at the Baghdad summit nor at the Tunis summit. They were not even expected to give one penny in aid to any of the confrontation states or in financing the Arab decade of development. He added that those who are not rich among those absent could have benefited from this decade of development. However, they will be the losers by not attending because they will lose what they could have benefited from under this plan when it is ratified. He stressed that only those who attended the Amman summit conference will be basically responsible for financing the decade of development and benefiting from it.

Tariq 'Aziz said that the absence of this group has not affected the Amman summit's political side. On the contrary, their attendance could have led to confusion, sabotage and incitement of controversies and disputes inside the conference. He added that their absence has created a positive and constructive atmosphere which has enabled the conference to easily succeed in its work. Therefore, those who imagined that their absence would threaten Arab solidarity and joint Arab action have been disappointed. They failed to do so, isolated themselves from the joint Arab action and could not negatively influence it.

Commenting on the reports reiterated by some people that the Arab summit cannot do anything in the absence of this or that side, Tariq 'Aziz said: What would these people have proposed to the nation had they attended the summit? Would they have proposed waging war?

'Aziz said: If they had in mind making such a proposal, we challenge them to announce such a proposal from their current position, where they are isolated from joint Arab action. We challenge them to fire one shot at the Zionist enemy.

'Aziz added: If they had in mind facing the Zionist enemy, they would have attended this summit, participated positively and sincerely in its work and thereby consolidated and strengthened Arab solidarity and joint action.

'Aziz said: Their mere absence from the summit shows that they are not at all thinking of facing the Zionist enemy. They are just raising slogans for the sake of sabotaging, extorting and creating axes, which do not help in formulating a unified Arab stand against the enemy.

'Aziz added: The group of countries calling itself the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and which has been in existence for more than 3 years, has failed to unify its members on any political, economic, military or informational issue. Furthermore, there is not a minimum of coordination among them on any issue. On the contrary, there have been many differences and vituperations between them, some secret and others open.

'Aziz pointed out that the financial aid enjoyed by some of those who boycotted the Amman summit was not given to them by their colleagues in the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation but by those in Baghdad, Tunis and Amman who have exerted sincere efforts to maintain the continuity of joint Arab action.

'Aziz said: The other members of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation have not given their colleagues in the front any financial or military aid. Also, they have not given a single penny to Syria, the PLO, Jordan and the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territory under their Baghdad summit obligations.

Tariq 'Aziz asserted that joint Arab action has become firmly established and is proceeding systematically. He also said that the 12th Arab summit conference will be held as scheduled and joint Arab action will proceed in the economic, political and other fields.

'Aziz said: Those who failed to attend the summit will soon discover that they have committed an error against themselves rather than others. 'Aziz expressed the hope that they would reconsider the negative attitude they have adopted.

'Aziz announced that the Iraqi delegation to the Amman summit will submit a working paper on the reorganization of the Arab summit institution. The paper will set out the rules on convening the summit annually and determining the dates and venues of these conferences and the level of representation in them.

'Aziz said: In this working paper, Iraq has voiced the opinion that representation at the summit conference should be confined to the chief of state, the deputy chief of state or the prime minister. Iraq believes that it is important for summit conferences to be attended by responsible leaders to facilitate the adoption of decisions.

'Aziz said that the Iraqi delegation will also propose that the Amman summit develop a procedure on how to ratify and benefit from Arab summit resolutions.

Concluding, 'Aziz said he is confident that the two Iraqi proposals will be approved by the Amman summit because the general idea behind them has already been discussed among the Arab officials attending the conference, who seemed to be pleased and satisfied with the proposals.

ARAB ECONOMIC COUNCIL ENDS MEETINGS 30 NOV

JN302209 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The work of the 36th session of the Arab economic council ended in Amman today. During the 2-day session the council approved the secretary general's report, the next 5-year work plan, the 1981 budget and the reconsideration of the organizational structure of the general secretariat.

The council called upon the Arab common market member-countries to forward reports on the problems and the difficulties hindering the application of the resolution on the establishment of the common market and on their proposals concerning the development of the market. It called on them to take executive measures pertaining to the Arab market, including the expansion of production to ensure the availability of commodities and the exemption of commodities produced in member-countries from any import tax.

The council called on the Arab countries to take the necessary measures to stop the infiltration of goods from Egypt. It also called on all Arab countries to enforce the unified law on the boycott of Israel.

'ARAFAT DISSATISFIED WITH RESULTS OF ARAB SUMMIT

GF301156 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Muwaffaq 'Adani dispatch from Beirut]

[Text] In a statement to AL-QABAS Yasir 'Arafat expressed dissatisfaction that the Arab summit had convened in Amman without the steadfastness states and Lebanon. He said: The Palestinian resistance asked for a 15-day postponement of the summit--having obtained a "carte blanche" from President Hafiz al-Asad--so that some kind of Arab solidarity could be arranged during this period and in order to avoid the split that occurred.

Abu 'Ammar added: King Husayn refused to postpone the conference and insisted on his stand. This caused the other side to insist on its stand.

'Arafat refused to reveal or discuss the reasons for King Husayn's inflexibility. He expressed regret that the summit was held in that manner and said: Our boycott of the summit conference was necessary and compatible with the PLO's view propounded during its recent Arab consultations.

Abu 'Ammar refused to comment on the resolutions adopted by the Amman summit. He said the PLO will announce its view later.

The Palestine Central Council is due to meet in Damascus tomorrow, Sunday, to decide on a stand on the Amman summit.

Abu 'Ammar, who has to sit daily through massage sessions for his slipped disc, asked bitterly: What could have happened if the summit was postponed for 15 days? Would this have affected the resolutions that were adopted?

Yesterday Abu 'Ammar chaired from his bed a meeting of senior PLO officials. A reliable source said that the dawn meeting included leaders of the eight Palestinian organizations which make up the PLO.

PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL HOLDS EMERGENCY SESSION

JN010503 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The PLO Central Council held an emergency session in Damascus last night under Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council. Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, attended the meeting.

The council discussed the outcome of the Amman summit conference and the new important developments in the Palestinian issue at the Arab and international levels.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH AL'ASAD, SAUDI OFFICIAL

Al-Asad Meeting

JN301950 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus--At 1700 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and Salah Khalaf, Khalil al-Wazir and Muhammad Ghunaym, Fatah Central Committee members. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

The two sides discussed the present Arab situation in light of recent developments, particularly the dangers directed at the Palestinian issue by U.S. imperialism, Zionism and the supporters of the Camp David plan. They stressed the need to strengthen Arab steadfastness and to strengthen effective Arab solidarity directed at foiling hostile plans aimed at the Arabs' principal issue.

Saudi Deputy Premier

JN010509 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus--Last night Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, met with His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister. The meeting was attended by Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member.

Reporting the meeting WAFA said that the discussions centered on the situation in the Arab area, particularly after the Arab summit conference, the Israeli military buildup and the Israeli military escalation in Lebanon against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The talks also stressed the importance of a unified Arab stand to confront the challenges facing our Arab nation.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH ANTI-IRAQ REGIME DELEGATION

JN291337 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut--The Democratic National and Patriotic Front of Iraq has appealed to all Arabs to support its activities, which are intended to overthrow Saddam Husayn's fascist dictatorial regime.

The appeal was made at a press conference held in Beirut today by the front's spokesman following a 3-day visit paid to Lebanon recently by a delegation representing the front. During this visit the delegation met with Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and several Lebanese officials.

The front asserted that the war waged by Saddam Husayn's regime against Iran constitutes another aspect of the Camp David process. This war, the front said, shows that Iraq has joined the imperialist camp.

Commenting on the delegation's meetings with officials in the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist movement, the front's spokesman said that these meetings were held in a good atmosphre.

It will be recalled that the formation of this front was announced on 12 November 1980.

KUWAIT

AMIR, MINISTER COMMENT ON AMMAN ARAB SUMMIT

Amir's Statement

LD271930 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpts] His highness the amir of the land returned home at approximately 1830 today after leading the Kuwaiti delegation to the 11th Arab summit conference which ended in Amman this afternoon.

His highness made the following statement on his return from Amman: The 11th Arab summit conference was one of the most successful Arab summits. It was well prepared and very important plans and studies on the present and future of the Arab nation were submitted to it. The most important feature of the conference was the fraternal spirit that had dominated its sessions, including the sessions of the various committees. Many meetings of delegations' leaders were held on the side which had a practical effect on the great success of the conference.

As regards the resolutions of the summit, they were undoubtedly positive and realistic which will have an effective influence on the future of our Arab nation and its cohesion, especially as regards the economic aspects. The conference's look at the current reality of the Arab nation and the extreme interest in its present and future was full of seriousness and determination to lay down the foundations for a more prosperous and progressive Arab future. Here I want to praise the great efforts made by our sister, Jordan, the people, government and king to ensure all the conditions necessary for the success of the conference.

I beseech God that our Arab nation always pursues this course in dealing with its problems and facing its issues and in planning soundly for a better present and prosperous future.

Minister's Comment

LD301332 Kuwait KUNA in English 1143 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Nov (KUNA)--State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said Sunday that Kuwait was carrying out its obligations under the Baghdad summit conference resolutions. Husayn said the amounts of money agreed upon by the Arab states in the 9th Arab summit differ from those endorsed at the 11th summit held in Amman last week.

The minister said Kuwait is the first Arab country to endorse its obligations as decided by the Amman summit. He indicated that Arab Gulf states had agreed to offer $5 billion over the next ten years and that this amount can be increased. He said the door was left open for other Arab countries that wish to join in the development agreement.

The minister expressed hope that other wealthy Arab countries would take this step so that less developed Arab countries can feel the benefit of the plan. Husayn said the share of each country in the agreeement will be defined during a meeting of the board of directors consisting of the finance ministers of Arab Gulf states. He added that Arab leaders thanked the Gulf states for their attitude in this respect.

He expressed conviction that the Arab development agreement was a practical pioneer step and referred to the amir's statement in this concern. He said the money allotted will be deposited with the Arab fund for economic and social development with headquarters in Kuwait.

KUNA CITES AS-SAFIR INTERVIEW OF IRAN'S RAFSANJANI

For a KUNA report on an interview given by Iranian Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani to the Lebanese daily AS-SAFIR, in which he warns Kuwait against assisting Iraq in its war with Iran, see page I 4 of the Iran section in the 28 November South Asia DAILY REPORT.

SAUDI ARABIA

CROWN PRINCE FAHD RETURNS FROM AMMAN SUMMIT

LD271728 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1557 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Summary] Dahran, 27 Nov (SPA)--His Royal Highness Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz arrived at Dahran airport at 1800 today on this return from Amman. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl; 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, the foreign under secretary, and Mr Radwan, Saudi delegate to the Arab League.

Comment on Summit

LD262344 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2205 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Amman, 26 Nov (SPA)--Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz described the Amman summit as a continuation and mobilization of the will for serious and fruitful action. He said the Arab leaders were able to surmount the obstacles which appeared earlier in the path to the summit. This is evident in the reslolutions of the conference, which dispel the fears of every party which boycotted the conference and urges them to join the march of common action.

He stressed that the Arab nation continues to struggle for peace based on justice and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the regaining of Arab territory. Unless these are achieved it will be difficult to attain peace which is the desire of the states of the region and all other peaceloving nations.

In his statement to SPA, Prince Fahd said in Amman the Arab states of this region will never agree to make their future dependent on ambiguous promises and unfruitful bargaining which could not achieve the desired aspirations. If conditions for a just peace are not obtained, the Arab and Islamic states will have no alternative but to continue their struggle in accordance with a realistic and well-considered plan, and with every means and in every field, however long this might take, until the lawful rights have been regained.

Prince Fahd went on to say the struggle being waged by the Arab nation against sinful Zionism is one of destiny and civilization, which requires the mobilization of Arab resources and investing them in the defense of Arab rights.

On the Arab economic strategy for the coming period which was approved by the summit he expressed the hope that it will serve as a firm basis for placing the Arab struggle in a better position to face challenges. He said the conference stressed the need to strengthen the common Arab march in the fields of development and Arab economic integration so that they may proceed side by side with the efforts of every Arab country in the sectors of development and the need to build up intrinsic power, and to direct it toward serving Arab interests while making other parties adjust their attitudes closer to the just Arab demands.

The crown prince and deputy prime minister praised the prominence given by the Amman summit to the Arab nation's obligation to the Palestine problem. He said from this strong reality the PLO can march on with confidence and exercise its responsibilities in an atmosphere of independence and within the framework of its objectives and interests which are without doubt part of the Arab interest.

His royal highness added the Amman summit was also an indication that the Arab nation is determined, despite the obstacles and despite any state of affairs within the one Arab family, to carry out its duty and is ready for further struggle and sacrifices. His royal highness explained that from the start Arab interest is inclined toward facing the challenges and the construction of an Arab force at the economic and military levels. Hence, it is essential to create sound foundations for a strong start toward the exploitation of all elements leading to Arab economic integration, which secures a decent life for every Arab citizen and guarantees his security and that of his children.

His royal highness said for the first time in the history of the common Arab political action, the Amman conference was able to draw up an integrated action program. He said talk about political action which is not backed by an Arab military force for the recovery of the legitimate Arab rights and the laying of foundations for real peace remains mere talk which lacks any practical content. Also, an Arab military force not supported by a strong and sound Arab economic base with strong scientific planning is not an integrated action.

Prince Fahd continued: The Arab leaders in Amman observed realism and objectivity in laying down the basis for major, common Arab action and also formulated wise practical steps for implementing this strategy.

He said as the financial strength [word indistinct] is one of the available possibilities for utilizing Arab economic potential; a unified agreement has been drafted which regulates the manner of investing Arab funds effectively and on sound scientific bases inside the Arab homeland.

He emphasized the kingdom will contribute with everything it possesses to implementing the joint Arab economic charter so that it may yield its good fruit in the interests and dignity of the Arab nation, of promoting the word of God, of fostering peace and security, and of respecting the national sovereignty of every state in the region.

Financial 'Commitments'

LD271144 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0855 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 27 Nov (SPA)--His royal Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal stressed the kingdom's preparedness to continue to give financial aid allocated to it by the Baghdad and Tunis summits. In a statement to the Jordanian paper AD-DUSTUR, the foreign minister also said that the kingdom will honor all commitments allocated to it by the Amman summit conference.

OFFICIAL SEES NO SHORT-TERM OIL PRICE RISE

LD011012 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0840 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Dec (SPA)--Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Tahir, the governor of PETROMIN, has stated that he sees no economic factors justifying the increase of oil prices in the short term.

In a statement to newspapers ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT and ARAB NEWS, published today, Tahir said that the fluctuation of oil prices in the market was due to psychological factors more than to factors genuinely pertaining to supply and demand, particularly after Iraq and Iran had resumed partial exportation of their oil.

As for prices in the long term, he said the matter was different, particularly if supply did not match demand; then prices would rise in view of the great demand, because that was an economic fact dictated by conditions of the oil market.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES POLICY, U.S. TIES

LD290940 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0630 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 29 Nov (SPA)--His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, has stressed that the inauguration of the naval base in Al'Jubayl by His Majesty King Khalid will be the start of the further development and strength toward supporting the faith, protecting the holy sanctuaries and defending the homeland. In his AL-JAZIRAH interview published today, his royal highness described this event as an historic event and an announcement of the forward progress of the naval forces.

In his interview Prince Sultan deals with arming the various sectors of our armed forces. He says that our military policy is clear. We adopt (?the principle) of diversification of the sources and imports of weapons from friendly countries with whom we are linked with good relations so as to ensure our requirements of various weapons with which we are fully confident that we have the full capability to absorb.

His royal highness the defense and aviation minister stresses that the American F-15 aircraft will arrive as planned and on time according to our agreement with the American Government. His royal highness points out that the idea of supplying our air force with Mirage-4000 aircraft is under discussion and is still being studied.

Regarding the development of our naval forces, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan refers to the recent agreement signed by Saudi Arabia with the French Government. He explains that it seeks to bolster the naval forces with further naval equipment and advanced weapons. His excellency announced that a naval college will shortly be set up. Studies and plans for its construction have been completed and construction will start soon. He also announced that a military town will be built in the eastern region.

In reply to a question addressed to his royal highness about Saudi Arabia's relations with the United States following the election of new American President Ronald Reagan, he says that our relations with the United States are those of equals, and of respect, and not those of obligations or pacts; they are spontaneous or the result of a specific plan or posture, and they do not change with the change of individuals.

UAE

OIL MINISTER OPPOSED TO OIL PRICES INCREASE

NC251422 Doha QNA in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 25 Nov (QNA)--The UAE has announced its opposition to any increase in oil prices during the ordinary meeting of the OPEC oil ministers conference to be held on 15 December in Indonesia.

The UAE has also announced that it will raise the question of postponing this conference until next year if the Iraqi-Iranian war continues. The UAE asserted that it would not attend any OPEC meeting unless it was sure that the conference would succeed and that the unity of OPEC would not be threatened.

In a press statement published today UAE Oil and Mineral Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-Taybah also pointed out that his country did not see any need for increasing the prices of crude oil. It would be wise, he said, not to raise prices and to wait a while until the oil market stabilizes, especially in the wake of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH COMMENTS ON ARAB SUMMIT

JN281353 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, left Amman international airport yesterday after having led the YAR delegation to the 11th Arab summit conference. He left for the FRG on a private visit, during which he will have some medical checkups.

In a statement to PETRA-JNA prior to his departure, he said: While leaving the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan after the YAR's participation in the 11th Arab summit conference, I am glad to say that the summit resulted in the adoption of positive and effective resolutions and recommendations that will enable us to overcome the sad current period and to move Arab action into a broader and more comprehensive circle, on the basis of collective work and joint coordination, which will enable our Arab nation to confront all of the challenges facing it. This was made evident in the adoption of the political and economic action paper. I am glad to point out that the unanimous adoption of this conference's resolution has clearly stressed the failure of any attempt to divide the Arab cause, whether represented by the unilateral agreement or by the U.S. insistence on it, despite the fact that this agreement has always proven a failure. However, the clarity that permeated the 11th Arab summit unequivocally emphasized the full recognition of the Palestinian people's rights and of the fact that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole representative. In this regard, we cannot ignore all of the Arab states' support and concern for and commitment to the Palestinian people's cause as a fundamental party to the issue. Besides, I feel that the conference's concentration on economic aspects, in order to promote joint development, is by itself a basic pillar for a better future. The conference's concentration on this aspect makes the 11th summit a source of pride.

On this occasion I would like to extend thanks and appreciation to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, its king, government and people, for the good and accurate preparations made for the conference and for the facilities rendered and the great welcome with which the conference was received by the fraternal Jordanian people.

May God grant us success in serving our Arab and Islamic nation.

The members of the official delegation to the 11th Arab summit conference, which concluded work in Amman yesterday, returned to San'a' yesterday evening.

EGYPT WELCOMES LOME AGREEMENT ON CHAD SITUATION

NC291721 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] A responsible source in the Foreign Ministry has stated that Egypt followed with interest the negotiations which took place in Lome under the Togolese president to stop the war in Chad and which resulted in an agreement relating to this war. Egypt welcomes this agreement, which calls for the need for the departure of all foreign forces, above all the Libyan forces, from Chad as a first step toward establishing peace in that country.

Egypt is holding contacts and coordinating with the fraternal African countries in this regard, in line with its stand and effort to establish peace in Chad and preserve the national and territorial unity of the brotherly African countries in accordance with the OAU Charter, which calls for nonintervention in the internal affairs of the OAU member states.

GHALI CALLS AMMAN SUMMIT 'CAMOUFLAGE' FOR DISARRAY

LD281423 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Nov 80 p 3

[Thierry Desjardins dispatch: "Egypt Reaffirms Its Peace Strategy"]

[Text] Cairo--The 11th Arab summit which is being held in Amman is not a serious summit and what makes things worse is that all those who are going to take part in it are fully aware of that. Indeed this meeting is an institutional camouflage to hide the real disarry which exists in the Arab community." That is what Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, who has just had a long meeting with me in his Cairo office, thinks of the Amman meeting.

He spoke with a hint of a smile but also with obvious nostalgia. He was smiling because Cairo cannot help feeling some satisfaction at seeing the Arab world, which expelled Egypt from its midst, being torn apart. He felt nostalgia because there is nonetheless a feeling of regret that As-Sadat's diplomacy has been so misunderstood by the fraternal countries and because there is still a conviction that the day some Arab countries join Egypt in its march toward an all-embracing peace Arab fortunes, including Palestinian fortunes, will be improved.

Indeed, even though this is not being said officially, As-Sadat is observing what is now happening in Amman with the greatest interest. The clash between, on the one hand, the extremists (Syria and Libya, its new acolyte, Algeria, South Yemen and the PLO) and, on the other hand, the reasonable countries (Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Tunisia, Gulf states and even Iraq) is leading the Egyptian president to believe that he might soon be able to win over some of those who had condemned him--some did so reluctantly, it must be pointed out--and who are beginning to see that the Steadfastness Front's policy is leading nowhere.

It is true that at present As-Sadat does not have a great deal with which to demonstrate the efficacy of his policy. Negotiations with Israel have reached deadlock and the Palestinian issue, which was tied to normalization with the Jewish state, seems to have been completely forgotten. However the Egyptians point out, on the one hand, that negotiations with Israel are tripartite negotiations and that the third partner, the United States, is in the throes of change and, on the other hand, as far as the Palestinians are concerned, it will probably be necessary to await the installation of a new Israeli administration (next October) and, finally, for more light to be shed on the positions held by some Arabs, especially the Jordanians and the Palestinians themselves.

To those who observed that during Israeli President Navon's official visit to Cario President As-Sadat stated that there is no linkage between normalization with Israel and discussions on the Palestinians' future, which was a considerable change on Egypt's part, it is being specified in Cairo that this concession by the Rais was aimed solely at preventing a break in the face of the twofold deadlock in which discussions are now caught. Clearly while the Egyptians have been saying for months that they are prepared to exchange their recognition of Israel for Israel's recognition of the Palestinians, they have had to change their stance in the face of the Israeli refusal to open the Palestinian file. One of As-Sadat's close advisers told me: "For years the Israelis have dreamed of being recognized by their neighbors. We believed he could exchange that recognition for a Palestinian homeland. However the Israelis have realized that this recognition would not really give them much. Our policy is now to make them understand that if they want more they will have to make concessions to the Palestinians. The normalization between Egypt and Israel will incite the Israelis to desire this general normalization."

Will this new policy be understood by the heads of state meeting in Amman? That is by no means certain. However at present the essential thing in Cario's view is that the extremists in the Arab would have themselves made the mistake of placing themselves on the fringes of the community at a time when they could have been taking advantage of this period of stagnation in the negotiations to strengthen the anti-As-Sadat front.

AS-SADAT CREATES PRESIDENTIAL STAFF OF ADVISERS

NC201413 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 Nov (MENA)--A republican decree was issued today establishing a staff of advisers to the president of the republic. The staff will be directly attached to the president of the republic, under the chairmanship of presidential assistant Engineer Sayyid Mar'i.

The decree stipulated that the staff of advisers will consist of a number of advisers in the various political, social and economic national action spheres. The advisers will be appointed for a period of 2 years, renewable by a presidential decree on the basis of a recommendation by the staff chairman. The advisers will be chosen from among men of letters and experience, provided that the majority of them are from among present and former univerisity professors and from centers of scientific research.

The republican decree stipulated that the duty of the presidential advisers will be to study and research the subjects referred to them by the president of the republic or by the staff chairman, and to submit their recommendations on them. In addition, an adviser can, through the staff chairman, notify the president of the republic of important subjects and submit his recommendations on these.

27 DEC DECLARED DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH AFGHANS

NC301324 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1258 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 30 Nov (MENA)--On the instructions of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat who is the chairman of the constituent assembly of the Arab and Islamic People's League, it has been decided that 27 December will be marked as the day of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan. Announcing this, Dr Sayyid Nawfal, the secretary general of the Constituent Assembly of the Arab and Islamic Peoples League, said that the general secretariat of the league will hold a general rally on this occasion to remind the world of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and to boost the Arab, Islamic and international efforts in support of the Afghan people's heroic struggle.

KUWAITI DAILY INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI

GF261610 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 25 Nov 80 p 16

[Ibrahim Abu Nab interview with Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi in Amman--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, we have reached a very important point in the series of Arab summits since the Baghdad summit conference. We believe that we now have an institution in the form of the Arab summit. When this summit meets, where it meets and what it discusses are all known. There is almost a collective leadership for the Arab nation. Are decisions now adopted on the basis of a majority or a unanimous vote?

[Answer] Decisions are still adopted unanimously. However, it is a special kind of unanimity. Topics are discussed from all angles, and various views are expressed. When the majority agrees on a view the minority usually withdraws its objection and follows the majority. Thus, we have unanimity.

[Question] What about Syria's proposal to postpone the summit conference?

[Answer] This is a topic that the conferees absolutely refused to discuss.

[Question] What I meant to say is: Can one, two or three member states of the Arab League destroy the summit conference?

[Answer] No. No, they cannot.

[Question] Why, since it is necessary to have unanimity?

[Answer] Regardless of axes, alliances and sympathies, everyone feels they will suffer in the long run as a result of the weakening of Arab solidarity. I feel that everyone senses that joint Arab action in the long term is useful. We Arabs sometimes create a difficult psychological situation because we make big and many demands. When these are not achieved we are disappointed and begin to speak in a different tone.

[Question] It was recently rumored that you had asked for postponing the discussion of economic issues at the conference and proposed that political matters should be discussed instead. Did you do this to exert pressure?

[Answer] We did not ask to postpone the discussion of economic issues. On 12 July, during the Amman conference, we put forward an initiative for serious Arab economic cooperation for the next 10 years. This was received negatively by some quarters. The motives for this negative reception were not general but were due to disputes between one country and another. This annoyed and affected us, because it was not a pan-Arab stand.

[Question] What about clearing the atmosphere?

[Answer] The atmosphere is better.

[Question] Does this mean the atmosphere is clearer than it was before?

[Answer] It means the atmosphere is better.

[Question] Can it be continually cleared?

[Answer] It is possible.

[Question] What is the relationship between the pan-Arab declaration [proposed by Iraq in February 1980] and the working political paper?

[Answer] The pan-Arab declaration is a working guide for our foreign policy on both the Arab and international levels. We do not want this matter to be a topic of discussion at the conference. We believe in the passage of time and in gradual step-by-step transition. The Arab nation will realize that this declaration contains sound and correct principles. Therefore, we shall continue to propose initiatives based on this declaration. This is the way to implement the declaration. [passage omitted]

[Question] Do you believe the two superpowers are opposed to this declaration and are seeking to destroy it?

[Answer] Of course, there is no doubt about it. The great powers do not like to talk about real independence for countries. The two superpowers do not believe in real independence for countries. They talk about legal and formal independence, but they do not want our world to be genuinely independent. If all countries are genuinely independent, how will the United States be able to mobilize against the Soviet Union and implement its policy, and how will the Soviet Union be able to spread Communism throughout the world, mobilize and be an instrument against the United States. This is simple logic.

[Question] Do you feel that all the Arab countries genuinely want to be independent?

[Answer] With varying degrees. Some of them act not out of treason but out of a mistaken analysis and mistaken views. Some countries believe that in today's world it is realistic to depend on someone bigger than them. This analysis is incorrect in our view. We believe events and developments will prove to these people that this view is mistaken. Fortunately, this has been proved with regard to the former shah of Iran, who relied on a superpower that was unable to save him. There should be self-reliance. The superpowers have their own interests, and dependence on them is not useful to anyone.

[Question] Will you put the issue of the war with Iran before the summit conference? We will not ask anything specific on this matter.

[Question] Do you not feel that the other Arabs owe you this...

[Answer] Of course we do. We believe that the correct and sound thing is for the Arab nation to discuss this dispute with Iran, because it is a national [qawmi] dispute, a dispute about Arab territory and sovereignty. However, we do not want to introduce an additional point of difference. We do not want to complicate matters further or discuss a matter on which there is no concensus so that no one would believe that we are putting forward this issue in order to ask for assistance. When differences occurred between us and the shah and a 10-year conflict ensued during which we sustained 60,000 casualties--a conflict that brought Iraq to the brink of partition--we did not take the issue to the Arab League, although it would have been our right to do so. We do not want to compel anyone to be patriotic.

[Question] It is said that this is one of the things that is held against you: that out of pride you did not inform the Arab nation of what was happening to you and that you treated your wounds yourselves. Consequently, the Arab nation was not prepared and was not informed of the facts of the dispute between you and Iran until it was surprised with a war for which it was not psychologically prepared.

[Answer] We supplied everyone with the facts and with information all the time. We did not withhold information from anyone.

[Question] Regarding Iran, have your calculations been correct so far? Has anything happened that you had not taken into account?

[Answer] The president said we were not mistaken in our calcualtions and that everything indicates that our calculations were right. Two months have now elapsed since the outbreak of the war. We are moving from a state of emergency back to normalcy and not vice versa. Can there be better proof? The schools and universities are opening, factory workers are returning to their jobs, foreign companies are returning to Baghdad and the Baghdad international fair will be opening on time.

[Question] How has the war affected your oil relations with the Arab Gulf countries?

[Answer] The effect of the war has been positive. I had proposed to the Gulf countries that a joint maritime company be established. This was not achieved during the shah's time, but now the possibilities for cooperation are good. This cooperation should be a permanent policy and not only in times of emergency.

[Question] From your assessment of the situation do you believe there is any likelihood that the present summit conference will be postponed--if only for a few days--in order to clear the air?

[Answer] The clearing of the air takes place inside the conference and not outside it. I believe the conference will be held as scheduled, and there is no possibility that it will be postponed.

[Question] Mr Minister, I have written that the summit conference will be held on time and that its success will astound observers. What do you think?

[Answer] This is an appropriate assessment that summarizes the issue.

HAMMADI SAYS ARABS NEED NO DEFENSE PACT

LD301214 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0750 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Jidda, 30 Nov (SPA)--Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, the Iraqi foreign minister, confirmed that Arab countries were not in need of an Arab defense pact to defend the Gulf because those countries were bound together by the joint Arab defense treaty which secures their solidarity with each other in the event of any danger which threatens an Arab country. Hammadi said in a statement published by AL-BILAD today that the 11th Arab summit held in Amman was successful and had achieved its objectives, that the summit was dominated by a comprehensive agreement and that its resolutions were accepted unanimously.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ALLEGATIONS IN IRANIAN MEMO

JN301704 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Nov (INA)--Iraq has refuted the allegations contained in a memo submitted to the United Nations by the racist Persian regime claiming that Iraq unilaterally abrogated the 1975 Algiers agreement.

In a memo sent to the UN secretary general in reply to the Persian regime's memo, the Iraqi Foreign Ministry said that the Iranian Government does not believe in the peaceful settlement of disputes. It did not resort to such a course in settling its dispute with Iraq but chose the course of aggression against Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The memo stressed that the Iranian regime's allegations that Iraq has violated Iran's internal security and harmed the good neighbor relations between the two countries are a mere attempt to blame Iraq for the struggle of the national minorities in Iran to gain their national rights in return for their patriotic role against the shah.

COMMENTATOR DENIES IRANIAN SEIZURE OF PORT

JN301937 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 30 Nov (INA)--The INA political commentator writes: It seems that some people bungle even in their dreams and see things upside down, the exact opposite of what they are in actual fact. This is the case of the Iranian rulers. They lie, even in their dreams, and distort facts, seeing them through their permanently sick imagination.

Yesterday these rulers arrogantly and insolently announced that they have occupied the Iraqi Al-Bakr port, in the north of the Arabian Gulf, and that they hoisted their flag, which is always at half-mast and which is wallowing in the mud, on the building of this port which the Arabs and the Iraqis prize as one of the most prominent evidences of man's ability in this place.

To those who are bungling and dreaming we say: The Al-Bakr port will continue to stand proud and lofty and as a thorn in the side of these midgets. The Iraqi flag--the flag of honor, dignity and victory--will continue to fly high over this pure spot which we will not allow anyone to desecrate.

Iraq is committed to revealing all the facts to the masses of our people and nation so that the entire world will know what is happening on the eastern border of the Arab homeland. Iraq's military communiques, to whose truth and contents all observers and commentators have attested, did not overlook anything and will not conceal the smallest detail, in pursuit of all truthfulness and objectivity.

We will not say anything more. We will not answer them. Answers are usually made to rational people who understand. We will let the lunatics and false heroes imagine what they want. They are lying to themselves and to their peoples, who were afflicted by them and who know them for what they are: liars who know nothing but lies.

GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES ISSUED 28 NOV-1 DEC

Communique No 160

JN281341 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1320 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Communique No 160 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 28 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The will of our Arab nation will triumph, thanks to our victory over the magian Persian enemy, and will force this enemy to succumb to our just rights over our land and waters.

The outcome of our armed forces' activities in their operational sectors from yesterday afternoon to this morning was as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. In personnel:

1. In a desperate attempt, a group of enemy remnants attacked one of our forward positions in the northern sector in (Kojar) and (Danakhoshak). Our forces valiantly repulsed the enemy, destroying most of his attacking force, while the rest fled after leaving behind 70 killed whom the enemy was unable to evacuate.
2. A total of 22 killed in different parts of the northern sector.
3. A total of 28 killed in the central and southern sectors.

Thus, the total of enemy losses in personnel is 120, plus a number of wounded and captives.

B. In equipment:

1. Some 10 vehicles, 2 loaded with personnel and 3 with supplies; tanks; 5 guns of different calibers; 1 missile launcher; 2 riverboats in the Karun River; and several stockpiles of supplies were destroyed.
2. One serviceable vehicle was seized.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 12 martyrs in all sectors.

B. In equipment: One tank, four vehicles and two guns were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 November 1980.

Communique No 161

JN291155 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1135 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Communique No 161 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 29 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our valiant forces continued to deal blows to the enemy yesterday afternoon and this morning. The outcome of our armed forces' activities in their operational sectors was as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 57 killed and scores wounded in the central and southern sectors of the theater of operations.
2. In equipment: Two tanks; two vehicles, one loaded with soldiers; and three guns were destroyed. Also, several stockpiles of supplies were blown up and destroyed.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: Nine martyrs.
2. In equipment: Six vehicles and one gun were damaged.

II. The naval forces:

Our valiant naval units, supported by our air force, yesterday and this morning clashed with the enemy naval units, which was supported by aircraft, near the ports of Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq, in the north of the Arab Gulf. The operations resulted in the following:

A. Enemy losses:

1. Three naval units were destroyed and sunk.

2. In a dogfight with enemy planes over the battle, our fighters planes shot down one Phantom plane and two Super Frelon helicopters yesterday afternoon, 28 November. Our fighter planes shot down two Phantoms today. This makes the number of enemy losses in this battle five aircraft.

B. Our losses: Two gunboats were hit.

III. The air forces:

At 1045 today enemy planes raided Mosul and Dukan. Our ground defenses intercepted them, forcing them to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 November 1980

Communique No 162

JN301255 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Communique No 162 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 30 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our faith in our legitimate rights to sovereignty over our territory and waters continues to be consolidated, and our ability to destroy the enemy, which is trying to harm the honor of our people and nation, continues to be strengthened. The outcome of the military activities in the various operational sectors is as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 33 killed and scores wounded.
2. In equipment: It is now confirmed that an enemy helicopter was shot down on 28 November in the central sector, east of the (Fakkeh-Kalaleh) highway. Two missile launchers and a 106-mm gun were destroyed.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 17 martyrs.
2. In equipment: One armored car and one vehicle were damaged.

II. The air forces: Yesterday, our forces raided enemy armor concentrations in the region of Kulan, scoring direct hits. All the planes returned safely to the homeland with the exception of one which fell in enemy territory. Its pilot ejected, and we hold the Iranian authorities responsible for protecting him.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 November 1980

Communique No 163

JN301813 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1805 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Communique No 163 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 30 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

With each passing day, our valiant armed forces are scoring fresh victories against the racist Persian enemy as a firm retort to the lies and false allegations of the regime of ignorants which is claiming fictitious victories that exist only in its sick mind.

After despairing of attaining its objective of reaching the Al-Bakr Port following battles waged by our air and naval forces in the past 4 days, the enemy pushed in one of its big naval units, a frigate. Our triumphant forces managed to completely destroy it.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 November 1980

Communique No 164

JN011322 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Communique No 164 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 1 December 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our armed forces continue to score victories over the racist enemy, inflicting further losses on it with each passing day.

The outcome of military activities in the operational sectors last night and this morning was as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. In personnel: 114 killed and scores of wounded.

B. In equipment: One enemy tank, three vehicles, two 106MM guns and one excavator were destroyed. One enemy observation post was destroyed. Three stockpiles of military supplies were burned and destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 18 martyrs.

B. In equipment: Five trucks, two guns, two vehicles and two medium machineguns were damaged.

III. Our army helicopters hit the enemy in the northern and southern sectors, as follows:

A. Enemy positions in the northern sector were hit with missiles. One tank was destroyed.

B. Enemy armor concentrations in the southern sector were hit. The following were destroyed:

1. One tank.
2. One field gun.
3. Three armored personnel carriers.

All our planes returned safely to the homeland. Thus, the total enemy losses in all the sectors is as follows: the destruction of two tanks, three vehicles, three armored personnel carriers, three guns, one excavator, one enemy observation post and three stockpiles of military supplies.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 December 1980

ATH-THAWRAH DETAILS SINKING OF IRANIAN FRIGATE

JN010916 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Al-Faw, southern Iraq, 1 Dec (INA)--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH has reported that the enemy frigate which was sunk by Iraqi naval forces yesterday had 120-130 crewmen, including 12 officers, on board.

In a dispatch by the paper's team in Al-Faw, the paper says today that the frigate, which was sunk near (Khur Musa) some 30 km from the ports of Al-Bakr and Al-Amiq, was equipped with surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles.

The paper says that the Persian frigate was detected by our observation posts which monitor the movements of enemy naval units. Our naval forces fired missiles at the frigate, sinking it near (Khur Musa).

The team in Al-Faw reported that the Iraqi naval forces have scored direct hits on several enemy ships that attempted to approach our territorial waters during the past two days. Our forces managed to destroy three ships and to inflict grave losses in life on the enemy.

A responsible military source has told the team that our naval forces are fully in control of the situation in Iraqi territorial waters and of the coasts and firmly confronting every enemy move. The source added that Iraqi fire is lying in wait for the Persian enemy in our territorial waters. The source described the situation in the ports of Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq as absolutely normal.

ARABISTAN YOUTH OPERATIONS IN IRAN REPORTED

29 Nov

JN291756 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] The Arabistan youth are continuing their successful and heroic operations against charlatan Khomeyni's shaky guards, to assert their legitimate right to defend their Arabism and future. A group of Arab youths has repulsed a treacherous attack by Khomeyni's racist guards on the village of Rahmaniyeh, on the bank of the Karun River. During this fierce battle, the youths usccceeded in inflicting heavy casualties on the Persian guards and in forcing them to flee.

30 Nov

JN301157 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Nov (INA)--An Iranian officer with the rank of first lieutenant and five other members of an enemy patrol were killed last Wednesday in three ambushes laid by a group of Arabistan youths on the Karkheh River. A statement issued by the Arabistan youth says that the 40-member group also seized a large quantity of ammunition, hand grenades and helmets. The statement emphasized the determination of the Arabistan youths to continue the struggle until final victory.

ATH-THAWRAH CRITICIZES SYRIAN MOVES AGAINST JORDAN

JN291023 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Nov (INA)--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has strongly criticized Syria's massing of troops on its border with Jordan.

In a commentary today, the paper says that head of the Syrian regime Hafiz al-Asad has chosen this particular time to mass his troops on Jordan's border to coincide with the convocation of the Arab summit conference in Amman.

The paper asserts that any surprise over this foolish Syrian act disappears when the act is linked with the Zionist entity's stand on Jordan and with the U.S. warnings due to its honorable stand on the Persian aggression against Iraq.

ATH-THAWRAH points out that the victories scored by the Iraqi Armed Forces in the battle of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah have frightened the enemies and made them revise their calculations on the Arab nation.

The paper asserts that this joint move by the Syrian regime and the Zionist enemy against fraternal Jordan, which takes place under fabricated justifications, exposes the hands that drive it behind the scenes. It says that this move also exposes the evil objectives of this capitulatory imperialist-Zionist alliance as well as the Persian racist enemy and his Arab allies such as Al-Asad, Al-Qadhdhafi and others.

The paper asks: What are the Hafiz al-Asad regime's reasons for stepping up its animosity against Jordan? It says: If Al-Asad is brave and a liberator, why doesn't he mass his troops on the borders with the Zionist enemy and restore the Golan, just as Iraq did in restoring its usurped land and waters. In conclusion, the paper says that Hafiz al-Asad, who stood against every good effort, supported the nation's enemies since he came to power in Syria, gave up the Golan Heights to the Zionist enemy and slaughtered the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist movement in favor of the rightists in Lebanon, is today taking another open, treacherous stand in favor of the Iranian rulers' aggression against the Iraq of Arabism.

KURDISH, COMMUNIST PARTIES FORM DEMOCRATIC FRONT

JN291818 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1530 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Dear listeners; O citizens of the Arab and Kurdish peoples and all other minorities; O honorable youth of the Arab and Kurdish peoples: Today we received the tidings of a great victory of the militant masses' will. The tidings of struggle and sacrifice say that the Democratic Iraqi Front [Al-Jabhah ad-Demokratiyah al-'Iraqiyah] has been born in the middle of the darkness and oppression that are covering Iraq. This front will grow and move forward, raising on high the banners of our people's leadership, which will take the people toward inevitable victory.

Dear Iraqi militants, last night, our party, the Democratic Party of Kurdistan; the Iraqi Communist Party; and the Unified Socialist Party of Kurdistan [Al-Hizb al-Ishtiraki al-Kurdistani al-Muwahhad] signed the charter of the Democratic Iraqi Front. On this happy occasion, your radio, radio Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan, as it brings these happy tidings to the world, the Iraqi public and to the sons of our Kurdish nation, would like to congratulate the workers, the peasants and all the toilers of Kurdistan and Iraq. Radio Voice of Kurdistan would also like to congratulate the bold peshmerga of Kurdistan and the members and friends of our party, the Iraqi Communist Party and the Unified Socialist Party of Kurdistan. Steadfast listeners, the signing of this charter constitutes a victory for the toilers of our great Kurdish nation. It also constitutes a victory for all peoples of the area, for their revolutionary and progressive forces and for all who struggle against world imperialism, which is led by the United States, Zionism and reaction.

The signing of this charter constitutes a victory for the progressive and revolutionary scheme of the Kurdish liberation movement, to which our great party adheres. This is a great victory for the world's liberation and progressive forces. This step comes in implementation of one of the most important resolutions of the ninth conference of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan. The signing of the Democratic Iraqi Front's charter at this important stage is a great triumph for the brave and militant Iraqi and Kurdish peoples, who are struggling to topple the fascist regime of the Tikritists, to establish a national and democratic rule in Iraq, to establish genuine self-rule in Kurdistan and to end the aggressive war launched against the Iranian peoples by Saddam Husayn's fascist and Ba'thist regime.

The formation of this front will definitely bolster the armed struggle in Kurdistan and in Iraq, will enlighten our masses and enrich them with new powers and will strengthen their spirits. This great step will help our masses to bring about their objectives of liberation, national independence, social and economic progress and the establishment of genuine self-rule in Kurdistan and will spur the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Victory to the struggle of our Iraqi people! Greetings to our Democratic Party of Kurdistan! Greetings to the Iraqi Communist Party! Greetings to the Unified Socialist Party of Kurdistan! Greetings to all nationalist and progressive powers in Iraq!

PRIME MINISTER BADRAN ON SYRIAN TROOPS MOVEMENT

JN011314 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran has said that Jordan, with its valiant armed forces and loyal people, stands courageously and honorably in one solid rank behind the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn, the wise and far-sighted leader.

Speaking to the national consultative council today on the Syrian troop concentrations on the border with Jordan, the prime minister said: It is inconceivable for an Arab army to attack another Arab army standing on the longest frontline with the Zionist enemy. We sincerely hope that nothing will happen, but if any soldier from whatever forces steps on Jordanian soil, all Jordanian territory will turn into hell, burning everyone who tries to attack it. We will defend our national soil against any enemey and anyone. We will sacrifice our souls for the sake of the homeland.

The prime minister said: We will foil any Zionist plot against this steadfast country to remove the Syrian and Jordanian Armies from the eastern front and the confrontation with the Zinoist enemy, after Egypt has been removed from the western front. He said: History will expose those who are planning to involve the Syrian Army in a battle with the Jordanian Army.

The prime minister said: We will never be the first to fight, because our policy and national stands are clear and firm. Our aim is coordination, good neighborliness and joined hands with our brothers in Syria against the Zionist enemy. This is our aim and strategy.

The prime minister also said: There is no problem between Jordan and Syria. We have never interfered in Syria's internal affairs. The dispute was fabricated because of Jordan's honorable support for fraternal Iraq, which is defending its Arab territory after it was attacked.

The prime minister affirmed the Jordanian people's solid stand behind our valiant armed forces under King Husayn's inspired leadership. He said that the people in our villages in the north have insisted on supplying our armed forces on the border with the necessary supplies and sharing their food with the men of our brave army.

The prime minister said: This is the true Jordanian people and this is their Jordanian Arab Army. There is no distinction whatsoever between the people. Jordan is not classes or factions, but one people with their armed forces and citizens in the desert, villages and camps.

In his speech, the prime minister reviewed in detail, citing facts and evidence, Syrian-Jordanian relations and mutual coordination over the past 2 years. He said that Jordan, until relations reached the present level, accorded great attention to these relations in harmony with its clear and declared pan-Arab principles and on the basis of facing the common enemy.

GOVERNMENT SAID REINFORCING BORDER TROOPS

TA300529 London BBC World Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Jordanian officials have expressed concern over the reported buildup of Syrian forces along the border between the two countries. They say two Syrian armored divisions, comprising about 20,000 men, have been moved to the frontier, one of them close to the main border crossing at [place indistinct]. The Jordanians themselves have been reinforcing their own units in the frontier region, with tanks and artillery now said to be dug in about three miles from the frontier and there are unconfirmed reports that Jordanian reserves are being mobilized.

The BBC correspondent in Amman says the Jordanians do not seem to expect a major attack but feel the increased tension could lead to a clash. He adds that according to one report, a small group of Syrians has been captured trying to enter northwest Jordan. Syrian charges that Jordan has been supporting opponents of the Damascus government have been dismissed by the Jordanians who say that their country is the aggrieved party.

GENERAL MOBILIZATION NOT OFFICIALLY PROCLAIMED

JN301841 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, today made an inspection tour of several military units deployed in confrontation of the Syrian concentrations on Jordan's northern border. This tour is one of several his majesty the supreme commander has recently made of the units of our valiant armed forces.

His majesty met with his brother officers, NCO's and soldiers of these units and asserted his pride in our valiant Arab army, the army and standard-bearer of the great Arab revolution which is standing along the longest confrontation line in defense of Arab soil and rights.

Our valiant soldiers reiterated to his majesty their rallying around his courageous leadership, which embodies the commitment to the principles and aspirations of the homeland, the defense of its soil and the realization of its pan-Arab objectives for whose sake our ancestors have been martyred.

His majesty the supreme commander was accompanied by His Excellency Staff Lt Gen Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

In another development, despite the fact that the call for reservists and general mobilization has not been officially proclaimed, the sons of proud Jordan--officers, NCO's, reservists and recruits--have hastened to mobilization centers in the various provinces in the kingdom to join their units. This has prompted the competent authorities to open additional offices to register their addresses and places of residence so that they might join their units if the need arises.

CABINET DISCUSSES SYRIAN MILITARY BUILDUP

JN301450 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1408 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 30 Nov (PETRA)--The cabinet session held here at noon today under Prime Minister Mudar Badran was devoted to a discussion of the fruitful results of the 11th Arab summit conference on the national and pan-Arab levels. The prime minister expressed his full satisfaction with these results, which were up to the expectations and aspirations of the Arab nation in view of their positiveness, comprehensiveness and reliance on scientific studies.

The cabinet heard a report by the prime minister on the Syrian military buildup on the northern Jordanian border which coincided in time with the Syrian Government's renewal of the UNEF mandate in the occupied Syrian Heights and the convocation of the 11th Arab summit conference in Amman.

Following a detailed discussion of the report and an analysis of the real motives which prompted the Syrian authorities to bring tension to the Arab border, the cabinet assessed the general situation in light of current events in the region, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war and the situation in Lebanon. It expressed its satisfaction with the measures taken to confront the Syrian escalation, an escalation intended to create a state of tension between the two Arab countries.

AL-AKHBAR Commentary

JN011009 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "We Do Not Want To Use an Arab Weapon Against an Arab," AL-AKHBAR says: The serious turn in developments in the region following the massing of Syrian forces on Jordan's northern border is threatening an explosion which would turn the Arab arena into the scene of a world power struggle and give Israel the chance to carry out its expansionist settler designs.

Israel considers the tension in Syrian-Jordanian relations as serving its interests because it reduces the pressure once brought upon it when Damascus and Amman stood in the same trench of confrontation. These were the good tidings which Israeli Chief of Staff Gen Rafael Eytan brought to Israeli settlers in the Negev.

In the meantime, Israel is in continuous contact with the United States, its ally and partner in Camp David, and other Western states on the possibilities and dimensions of the situation resuting from Syria's escalation of tension on the border with Jordan.

In light of these serious developments, which threaten the security and safety of the homeland, Jordan had to adopt every possible measure against any eventuality in defense of its territory and sovereignty, and to prevent Israel from exploiting the golden opportunity afforded by Syria's withdrawal of some of its forces on the Golan and in Lebanon and the deployment of these forces along the border with Jordan.

His majesty's inspection tour of some of the Jordanian military units which are deployed opposite the Syrian concentrations on the border, has taken place within the framework of Jordan's action to defend its territory and face any aggression. Our heroic armed forces are always ready to defend the homeland. These forces are eager to perform and very capable of performing this sacred national duty. They are also ready at all times to wage the fateful Arab battle against the enemies of our nation.

We still hope that reason will prevail and Syria will reconsider the serious step it has taken. We also hope that Syria will not take any action that will force us to fight back. This is because we abhor the idea of using Arab weapons against Arabs. If we are forced to fight, we will strike strongly and violently.

Radio Commentary

JN301714 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] We do not know what prompted our brothers in Syria to consider Jordan a hostile state against which it masses troops and ammunition along the joint border between the two fraternal countries. Before we ask the big question of in whose interest is this fabricated tension, we would like to restate our conviction here in this Arab stronghold vi-a-vis our relations with fraternal Syria.

Jordan was and is still convinced that Jordan and Syria must remain in one trench in face of the Zionist aggression, which threatens the two fraternal countries alike. Jordan's convictions and concepts stem from the fact that it is with Syria in one trench in the confrontation of the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation.

In whose interest, then, is this tension on our northern border? Why did this tension and this buildup of forces begin with the convocation of the 11th Arab summit conference, whose resolutions are not contested by any side, including Syria? Why have the Syrian brothers escalated tension on our northern border at a time when they agreed to renew the mandate of the UN forces in the occupied Syrian Heights? How did the Syrian soldier, who was instructed to take up positions on Jordan's northern border, manage to march along the road between Damascus and Dar'a, leaving the Zionist occupation forces behind and on his right in the Golan?

The tense situation on our northern poses many questions and imposes many convictions which we have never wanted. Chief among them is that the Syrian behavior does not serve any national cause and is, therefore, completely unrelated to the pan-Arab concepts. While pained at having the political stands reversed in such a sorrowful manner that Israel becomes a source of security and stability in the region--as it claims--and the escalating Arab differences become the reason for tension and lack of security in this area of the Middle East, we will never allow any side whatsoever to stab us in the back or cast doubt on our convictions and principled stands, regardless of all sacrifices.

The Syrian information media tried to create such an issue against Jordan, an issue which is completely false and of no value in the calculations of pan-Arab action. Jordan refuses to interfere in any other Arab state's affairs and does not permit anyone to use it as a base or starting point for interference in any Arab state's internal affairs. Jordan refused and still refuses the settlement of the Arab disputes by resorting to armed force.

If all the pan-Arab convictions and principles, to which Jordan adheres, have offended the Syrian brothers because they refute the bases of the false issue under which they justify their premeditated aggression against Jordan, Jordan will defend these convictions and principles with all its might, regardless of the results.

Nevertheless, we and Syria will continue to confront the Zionist aggression from one trench because we proceed in all our actions from the convictions and facts imposed by this fateful confrontation on us, Syria and the entire Arab nation.

RADIO CALLS ON PLO TO FREE ITSELF OF SYRIA

JN291724 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today is the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people and with their rights, particularly their right to determine their national destiny, by themselves, on their homeland. On such a day, the PLO's responsibilities as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people increase. These responsibilities call upon the PLO to increase its struggle in serving the goals and the objectives it was established to serve.

In the Amman 11th summit, the Arab leaders stressed their determination to continue their support of the PLO, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in regaining all of the Palestinian rights, including the right to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on Palestinian soil. Such an Arab stand assumes that the PLO is capable of moving on the Arab and international arenas with an independent will, which can realise the hopes of the Palestinian people and achieve their aspirations to liberation, independence and self-determination.

The Arab leaders stressed their support for the PLO's independence and free will. They also stressed the right of the Palestinian people, as represented by the PLO, their sole representative, to return to their lands, to determine their own destiny and to establish their independent state on their national soil. The PLO is the only party with the right to practice the responsibilities of dealing with the Palestinian people's future.

The PLO understands that the clear framework defined by the Arab leaders on the PLO's responsibilities and duties to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian issue is that which it has struggled for and accepted. Therefore, the PLO's responsibilities to the Palestinian issue are far too important to allow the organization to remain the captive of political trends imposed by mutable formulas on the Lebanese arena. These responsibilities are too great to permit it to stay the captive of Syrian domination and to deviate from its struggle, in order to satisfy Syrian political facts, or to submit to Syrian pressure, which defines the PLO's options in the Lebanese arena.

What is needed when the world is celebrating the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people is that the world hear the voice of the Palestinian people's representatives, the voice of the PLO, the voice of the Palestinian will embodied in the PLO. The PLO must be free of outside restrictions and commitments, particularly of Syrian domination, which has turned the PLO's struggle and made it a party to sideshow disputes in the Arab world. The owners of the issue must be more involved than any other party in defending their issue and capable of moving in all directions in serving this issue. They must not shift to forums of outbidding, leaving their destiny in hands that cannot be more concerned than they about serving the issue and its great people.

JORDAN TIMES ON U.S. CONCERN FOR SECURITY

JN301017 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 30 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "What the U.S. Must Do"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has taken the occasion of the threats and provocations aimed at this country from Syria to declare that Jordan's security is "important to the United States."

We have no doubt that Washington means it when it says, at the same time, that its "broad interest" in the Middle East are served by helping to "foster peace and security."

We only wish that Washington would do what it says it means with regard the whole Middle East situation. We only wish that Jordan, and every Arab state, could have received assurances all along, particularly since 1967, that it had our best "security interests" at heart and that it was prepared to shape its Middle East policies on a logical and rational basis consistent and compatible with our own security needs desires and requirements.

The biggest threat to the security of Jordan, and every other state in this region, remains an expansionist Israel whose aggressive designs and actions, achieved only through the massive military, political and moral support of the United States, are carried out at the expense of our land, our sovereignty and our legitimate interests.

The security situation in the Middle East has deteriorated markedly and alarmingly as a result of the Camp David accords and the 1978 "peace treaty" between Egypt and Israel, which was signed and sealed under American auspices.

This deterioration is evident in everything which has occurred in the entire Middle East since Egypt and Israel formed a "security alliance", backed by the U.S. It is evident in Iran, in the heightening of tensions in the Red Sea, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean, in Israel's annexation of Arab east Jerusalem and its bloody repression in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, and in the recriminations and threats to which we have been exposed here in Amman in the past week.

If the United States is truly concerned about the "security of Jordan or any other Arab party whose "friend" it wishes to be, there are a very few specific things which it might do forthwith namely:

--Abandon the ill-advised and totally unacceptable attempt to force the Palestinian people to surrender their human dignity and their national rights to a scheme for their perpetual enslavement and occupation under the guise of "self-rule";

--Stop Israel from engaging in aggressive and expansionist tactics and actions in southern Lebanon, in Jerusalem, in the Syrian Golan Heights, in the West Bank and Gaza, and make it clear that Israel will not receive American "security" assistance in order for it to drop cluster bombs on civilians in Lebanon and shoot down schoolchildren in Ramallah;

--Desist from viewing the Middle East and Gulf regions as a chessboard, and the constituent and sovereign parts of that region as pieces on it, to be moved about in pursuit of American strategic ambitions;

--Steel itself to facing the Palestinian issue squarely and directly as the root cause of tension in this region and as a problem which must be addressed and solved, whether the U.S. wishes it or not, solely on the basis of the national and human rights of the Palestinian people to live freely in their homeland with full national sovereignty.

At his press conference on Thursday night, His Majesty King Husayn urged the incoming American administration to use its huge popular mandate in the service of American interests by taking a new look at every aspect of the Middle East problem.

"Let's not be prisoners of past policies and past mistakes," his majesty said. Indeed, only by freeing itself from its outmoded and antagonistic attitudes and facing reality in the ways outlined above can the United States truly enhance the "security of Jordan or any other Arab party in the Middle East.

SUNA: RESTRICTIONS ON PLANE FLIGHTS OVER COUNTRY

LD271230 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Amman Nov 27 (SUNA)--The Jordanian Government has banned civil planes from flying over it lands at altitudes over 25,000 feet.

The decision has been made to enable Jordan to determine the nationality of any military plane that enters its air space.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS ARAB SUMMIT'S AFTERMATH

NC291316 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Today at 0900 President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus that dealt with Lebanon's diplomatic moves in general in light of the situation in the south and Arab development.

At 0930 Lebanon's permanent ambassador at the United Nations, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni, joined the meeting. It will be recalled that Tuwayni returned to Beirut yesterday to hold consultations with Lebanese leaders on developments in the south and in the area, particularly in view of the latest Israeli escalation.

After the meeting Minister Butrus made the following statement:

[Begin Butrus recording] In our view what is important is that the Amman summit resolutions should not lead to widening the rift among the Arab countries. On the contrary they should lead to closing the gaps so that all Arabs can attain a common and firm ground thanks to these and other resolutions, God willing.

As for Lebanon I wish to say that these resolutions had nothing new. The formulations that alluded to Lebanon have already been mentioned at previous conferences. What is important regarding this point is that words be translated into deeds and that all Arab brothers--those who attended the Amman summit and those who did not--should understand that Lebanon cannot continously bear the brunt of the Arab-Israeli conflict alone without tackling its own problem and the problem of the south by efficient and realistic methods capable of alleviating these problems and of letting others bear what they can bear. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Your Excellency, are there any Lebanese-Syrian contacts in the offing aimed at confining the repercussions of developments in the Arab area?

[Answer] Contacts between Lebanon and fraternal Syria are continuing on more than one sphere and one level. At present there are no scheduled meetings on a governmental level. However, as I said, contacts are always going on. [end recording]

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATION ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

NC212030 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Message from President Ilyas Sarkis to Lebanese people on independence day--recorded]

[Excerpts] Oh, Lebanese: In the melee of the difficulties threatening our independence, internal differences and divisions among citizens increase further the danger of such difficulties. Preserving independence is a collective and continuous effort. The best guarantees of independence are not the assurances we beg or the promises we beg from others, but the unity of the people under the aegis of a national and capable army. If bitter circumstances have so far prevented the army from carrying out its tasks in the way we want, the army must achieve its objectives and matters must be put in their proper perspective.

Believing in this I submitted the principles of detente, which met with a complete response. It has been my wish that this initial response will be translated into facts and deeds. This has not been achieved so far for various reasons, foremost of which are the Arab-Israeli conflict and the impact of external disputes on the land of Lebanon.

However, I am still convinced that it is necessary to embody these principles in sound formulas and structures that will guarantee a safe future for the Lebanese people and that will take into consideration certain facts that have been spawned by tragic events--facts to which we must pay the attention they deserve.

Citizens, several external differences are exploding on our land. We are being subjected to a constant Israeli aggression in the south under the sight and hearing of brothers and friends. In this period of fast-moving events and developments around us and in which the world is witnessing great transformations, we must realize that a homeland cannot exist without the unity and cohesion of its sons.

Oh, Lebanese, in this difficult period it is my wish to see political and party leaders meet with each other and rally around the state on the road to detente. Regardless of the circumstances, the final word must be for legitimacy. Legitimacy must be a true mirror and a common denominator of the beneficial and constructive trends that express the citizens' devotion to serving their homeland.

Oh, Lebanese, Lebanon is for all of us. Independence is a trust in our hands. Our country's potentials and our people's talents qualify us to build a better tomorrow.

Let independence day be a real holiday, a day of contemplation, resolution and an occasion for steadfastness, victory and tolerance. Thus, we will know ourselves and the world will know that we are from Lebanon.

Long live Lebanon.

AL-WAZZAN ON ARAB SOLIDARITY, MIDEAST PROBLEMS

LD261115 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 18-22 Nov 80 pp 1-3

[Interview given to Samir Shahin by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in Beirut--date not specified]

[Excerpt] Beirut--[Question] Does the government plan to open new negotiations with the PLO to achieve a formula for coexistence with Palestinian action within the framework of the Cairo agreement, so as to facilitate the deployment of the Lebanese Army in south Lebanon, since all previous negotiations in this respect have filed to achieve a solution?

[Answer] The government extends its hand to anyone whose aim is to find solutions in the difficult circumstances through which the country is passing, especially if such solutions lead to the implementation of the Cairo agreement and facilitate the deployment of the Lebanese Army in southern Lebanon and, consequently, contribute to ending the sufferings of the Lebanese people, particularly the people of the south and ward off the dangers of a possible Zionist invasion of southern Lebanon. Lebanon's interest lies in achieving complete coordination with the Palestinians for adherence to the agreements, in respecting the sovereignty of Lebanon and in rejecting settlement [of the Palestinians in Lebanon]. This is also in the common interest of the Lebanese, the Palestinians and the Arabs.

[Question] What is your assessment of current Lebanese-Syrian relations? What is your opinion about the demand made by certain Lebanese parties that Lebanon conclude a joint defense pact with Syria, taking advantage of the protection that is provided by the Syrian-Soviet threat? Is there a Syrian proposal of this kind?

[Answer] The fraternal and fateful relations that exist between us and our brother Syrians are better and stronger than all agreements and treaties. Fraternal Syria has taken praiseworthy initiatives in the political and military spheres that have had a great effect in extricating Lebanon from the bloodbath resulting from so many incidents. These special relations between the two countries give each one of them rights and responsibilities in the other. To give all this the concrete form of a joint defense pact between the two countries is subject to many considerations at more than one level, which ought to be taken into consideration. As for the existence of a Syrian proposal in this respect, I have no knowledge of this hitherto.

[Question] Official Lebanese inclinations to boycott the scheduled Amman Arab summit conference surfaced recently, as an indication of dissatisfaction and despair because the Arab resolutions regarding the Lebanese crisis have not been implemented. It has also been said that Lebanon would participate in the conference only formally and will remain silent and not raise the issue of the south. What is the truth, and what is your opinion on this matter?

[Answer] The new government has not had the chance to study all aspects and circumstances of the forthcoming Arab summit conference. However, Lebanon is not accustomed to adopting such negative stands. Although we complain of certain Arab brothers for their passive interest in Lebanon's affairs, particularly the issue of southern Lebanon, such passiveness can only be countered by increased Lebanese dynamism on the popular, governmental and diplomatic levels.

[Question] What is the official Lebanese stand in light of the increasing Arab disagreements at present, especially over the Iraqi-Iranian war? What is Lebanon's stand on this war? Do you expect it to have limited repercussions in Lebanon, especially as the disputes about it are likely to intensify?

[Answer] Arab solidarity is in a deteriorating and sorry state, and this has a definite negative effect on the Arab situation in general, particularly on the situation in Lebanon. In these deteriorating circumstances Lebanon will continue to seek to achieve Arab solidarity and to maintain its role as much as possible as a fire extinguisher and a minesweeper, since this is the role it has taken upon itself since its inception and because this course which it has been following will achieve its own interest. As for the Iraqi-Iranian war, we hope that the regrettable causes which led to it will disappear and peace will be restored to the inflamed area as soon as possible, so as to end the bloodshed and the destruction. We hope that this war will have no repercussions in Lebanon because the Lebanese, who have suffered so much, are trying to avoid sensitive points and further injury.

[Question] Do you believe that Reagan's victory will delay the solution of the Middle East issue, considering that former President Carter promised to embark on a solution process if reelected?

[Answer] It is too soon to give a definite view on this subject, especially because practice and information could provide the new leader with new facts that could make him change much of what he believed, rightly or in the interest of his election, to be a stand on the basis of which we should promise to work.

IRAN'S RAFSANJANI HOLDS TALKS, PRESS CONFERENCE

For Tehran radio coverage of Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani's meetings with President Ilyas Sarkis, Palestinian and Lebanese leaders, and his 26 November Beirut press conference, see page I 2 of the Iran section in the 28 November South Asia DAILY REPORT.

USSR'S KUZNETSOV ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN011302 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus--At 1215 today, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first vice chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived in Damascus on a 3-day visit to Syria. During the visit the two instruments of ratification of the Soviet-Syrian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation will be exchanged.

Upon alighting from the plane, Kuznetsov was welcomed by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar'Ra'uf Al-Kasm; and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister.

Kuznetsov then shook hands with the following who welcomed him: Walid Hamdun, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, information minister; Dr As'ad Darqawi, minister of higher education; Yusuf Ju'Aydani, minister of social and labor affairs [title as heard]; Dr Salim Yasin, minister of state for planning affairs; Dr Muhammad al-Arrash, minister of economy and foreing trade; Ra'fat al-Kurdi, minister of communications; the Soviet ambassador in Damascus; the Soviet Embassy staff; the ambassadors of the socialist states who are accredited to Damascus; and several top Foreign Ministry officials.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov made a statement to the SANA correspondent, in which he expressed happiness over visiting Syria, adding: We have come to friendly Syria in order to exchange the two instruments of ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic, which was signed in Moscow on 8 October 1980 by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Kuznetsov said: The signing of the treaty has become an important political event in the history of relations between our two countries. There is no doubt this treaty will constitute an incentive for continuing to bolster a friendship and cooperation that will be fruitful and in the mutual interest of the Soviet and Syrian peoples.

Kuznetsov added: The treaty will also contribute to purifying the situation in the Middle East and bolstering international peace and security.

Concluding his statement, Kuznetsov said: I would like to seize this opportunity to convey the regards of the Soviet people and their leadership and the personal regards of comrade Leonid Brezhnev to President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and their best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the Syrian people.

RADIO REPORTS IRAQI MINISTER, OFFICERS KILLED

State Minister Barzani

JN261312 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran--The Iraqi Nationalist Movement has issued a statement in which it announced that 'Ubaydallah Barzani, Iraqi minister of state, has been killed for betraying his people's issue and cooperating with Saddam's regime.

The statement adds that battles are now being fought between the Iraqi Nationalists and Saddam's mercenaries, adding that street fighting is now going on in Qal'at Dizah, in northern Iraq.

The statement says that a curfew has been imposed between 1800 and the next morning in several cities in southern Iraq during this month of Muharram. It adds that cars have been banned from entering these cities.

Army Officers

JN271947 Damascus Domestic SErvice in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad reports say that with the cooperation of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency agents, Saddam's Bokassa organs have been exterminating a group of officers ever since Saddam launched his war, the reasons for which have been exposed, against the Iranian revolution.

Reports add that it has been confirmed that Saddam's organs have assassinated the following officers: Lt Col 'Abd az-Zahra Shaqqarah ar-Rubay'i; Staff Lt Col Muhammad ad-Duri, commander of the special forces; Maj 'Abd al-Hadi at-Tikriti, from the special forces in the Republican Guards; Maj Walid Isma'il; Maj Yahya Mahdi at-Tikriti; Capt Munir Ahmad 'Uqdi; Lt Col Hammud 'Abdallah; and Col Muhammad Nijm 'Abdallah.

The reports add that new executions have been carried out on the battlefronts with Iran, since officers and soldiers have complained and expressed dissatisfaction with a war that serves neither the Iraqi people nor the Pan-Arab issue.

Informed sources in Baghdad said that military courts passed sentences on a new group of Iraqi officers and soldiers, who refused to fight and sought refuge in northern Iraq and Iran. The same sources also cite several officers who were forced to resign by Saddam, since their allegiance to his policy is in doubt. These officers include Col Salman Jabiri, Brig Gen Muhammad Ramadan and Lt Col 'Aziz al-Hadithi.

Informed sources in the Iraqi Army also report that Saddam Husayn's regime has carried out an extensive arrest campaign among the ranks of the Iraqi people. These sources add that most of the youth of the Al-Kazimiyah region in Baghdad have been imprisoned for staging demonstrations in protest against the continuation of the plot--the war.

These sources affirm that all those who oppose the war are physically exterminated inside the prison cells.

IRAQI CP URGES OVERTHROW OF SADDAM HUSAYN

JN280603 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut--The Iraqi Communist Party has urged all honest Iraqi forces and patriotic elements in the Iraqi Army to unify their ranks to overthrow the dictatorial clique of Saddam Husayn.

In a statement issued in Beirut, the party said that launching the war against Iran has placed the clique in a predicament from which it cannot emege safely. The statement called for setting up democratic authorities in Iraq. It said that Saddam Husayn's regime fabricated the war against Iran to pave the way for U.S. intervention in the Arab Gulf.

DAMASCUS ANNOUNCES THREE DIVISIONS ON BORDER

NC011043 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus, 1 Dec (AFP)--Three Syrian infantry divisions, totalling between 21,000 and 24,000 men, backed by 1,100 tanks are massed on the border with Jordan, it was announced here today.

The build up, the first time it has been announced on the Syrian side, was due to "King Husayn of Jordan's hostility towards Syria," and reports of "United States and Israeli backing for the Jordanian monarch."

The London-based Institute of Strategic Studies lists Syria as having 3,000 tanks, indicating that a third of the force is now lined up in the southern border region with Jordan and Israel.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON SYRIAN-JORDANIAN DEVELOPMENTS

JN300818 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 30 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary entitled "Between Syria and Jordan," TISHRIN says: Before talking about the relationship between Syria and the Jordanian regime, we must pause at the U.S. declaration that Jordan's security is important to the United States. The question is: Why was Jordan's security not important to the United States when Israel attacked and occupied the West Bank? And, why has Jordan's security become important to the United States when this regime deviates from the pan-Arab line and its commitment to the Palestine question and expresses its readiness to participate in the process of liquidating the Palestine question in the interest of Israel and the United States? Does this not make the Arab masses wonder what is behind this iperialist and Zionist concern and support for the Jordanian regime?

To return to the relationship between Syria and the Jordanian regime, we must first make it clear that there are no problems, outstanding matters or conflicting stands between Syria and the Jordanian people. Syria considers the Jordanians as its people. Everyone in Syria harbors love, cordiality, respect and loyalty for our Jordanian brothers. Nothing in Syria is dearer than our fraternal people in Jordan. There has never been any difference in the stands of the masses in the two countries on pan-Arab issues and the objectives of unity, liberation and social progress.

When it agreed with the Jordanian regime on the course of coordination and integration, Syria was sincere and following its firm principled policy and its established stand on Arab unity and Arab solidarity. In pursuance of this course, Syria has never looked back. It has considered only the Arab cause, the liberation war, the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the interests of the citizens in both countries. Therefore, Syria has not changed its stand and policy. It is the Jordanian regime which has changed its stand and policy.

When the reactionaries, who are linked with the imperialist-Zionist plot, stretched out their black treacherous hand toward Syria, the Jordanian regime was in league with the plotters. The Jordanian regime was turned into a base and passageway for the plot. When this regime was confronted with the facts, documents and confessions, it tried to be evasive and failed to tell the truth. Still, Syria did not push the issue, knowing it can confidently crush the plot and liquidate the plotters. Syria has indeed liquidated the plot. Everyone in Syria and Jordan knows the Jordanian rulers' role in the criminal plot against Syria and in the disruption of relations between the two countries.

TISHRIN asserts that the Jordanian regime has now abandoned all its principles as confirmed by King Husayn's recent statements. King Husayn's regime is disrupting relations with Syria, supporting the U.S. war which Saddam is waging against Iran, casting doubts on the PLO and declaring its readiness to negotiate with Washington, just as As-Sadat has done, to liquidate the Palestine question through the establishment of a unified kingdom, a confederation or something else. The Jordanian regime has thus split Arab ranks and harmed the basic defense cooperation which once existed between Syria and Jordan.

Syria, which is committed to the Palestine question and Arab summit resolutions and rejects all forms of capitulation, will not acquiesce in any attempt to undermine the Arab cause and will not allow the Arab masses, particularly the Palestinians, to become victim of the deviation or treason of any Arab official.

TISHRIN concludes: In its efforts and stands to foil the imperialist-Zionist plot, Syria does not fear the threats of the enemies or the statements of the deviates. He who depends on the masses is always triumphant.

JORDAN REPORTEDLY TO AGREE ON WEST BANK SETTLEMENT

JN271458 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Washington--An informed source in Washington has stressed that contacts are being held between the Jordanian regime on one hand and the As-Sadat and Begin regime on the other to reach a formula of agreement on establishing a form of participation between Israel and the Jordanian regime in governing the occupied West Bank.

In Amman, in preparation for the Jordanian regime's planned role in the upcoming stage of the capitulatory settlement, the Jordanian regime intends to form a ministerial council to follow up events in the occupied West Bank. The Jordanian regime had established a new ministry, which it calls the Ministry for the Affairs of the Occupied Territories.

The Jordanian regime has taken steps to remove national and progressive elements from participation in any popular activity. It has dissolved the municipal councils in Karak, Irbid and in other cities, in support of the Muslim Brotherhood Organization. The regime has cancelled a number of patriotic nominations for these municipal councils. Informed sources say that the Royal Court has delegated a committee comprising mostly Muslim Brotherhood members to supervise the Jordanian municipal elections. Observers say that this proves that the Jordanian regime aids and trains the gangs of the Muslim Brotherhood Organization. It gives them total freedom to attack Syria's steadfastness against the conspiracies hatched against the Arab nation and the rights of the Palestinian people.

In another development, the party of fascist authority over Iraq has obtained a license from the Jordanian authorities to open offices for the party and for the groups financed by Iraqi funds. Sources close to the Saddam regime say that the opening of the offices will take place in the same way that the Muslim Brotherhood Organization opened offices in Jordan. Reports say that an Iraqi Embassy personality in Amman visited the Muslim Brotherhood office, to coordinate with them in conspiring against Syria.

DAMASCUS: KING HUSAYN FAILS AS SUBSTITUTE FOR PLO

JN291437 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Yesterday was the day of world solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people's struggle for their legitimate national rights. This day was an important occasion, on which the world public expressed its support for and solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people, as well as its denunciation of the imperialist-Zionist plots and its assertion that the Palestinian people must be given the chance to exercise their national rights, especially their right to determine their own destiny on their land.

At a time when the world public has declared its solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people, the Jordanian regime completely ignored this day of world solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people. This is in complete harmony with the Jordanian regime's new trends and the role that His Majesty King Husayn wants to play as a substitute for the PLO and the new Arab executive of the plot to liquidate the Palestine question. This plot constitutes the second phase of the Camp David accords, which might be carried out during the new U.S. administration under a different name.

Although King Husayn failed to obtain authority from the Amman conference to negotiate with the new U.S. administration on behalf of the Arabs and to present himself as a substitute for the PLO, still he continues to pursue the deviate course he chose and announced recently. In a press interview on the eve of the Amman conference, King Husayn proposed a solution to the Palestine question that is contrary to the Arab summit and UN resolutions. This solution is a confederation between Jordan and the West Bank. This royal proposal is not something spontaneous, a personal initiative or a sudden inspiration, but is aligned with a new imperialist-Zionist move in the same direction.

Therefore, King Husayn's position has caused concern among Palestinian and Arab circles, as well as among those world public circles that support the Arabs. This has called for a firm stand in defense of the Palestine question and the right of the Palestinian Arab people to determine their own destiny and choose their own representatives.

If people have been wondering recently about the change in Syria's relations with the Jordanian authorities, the answer is: There is nothing between Syria and the Jordanian rulers other than the dispute over the Palestine question. As President Hafiz al-Asad said in his message on the world day of solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people, the Palestine question dominates the conscience, thinking and behavior of the Syrian people. Therefore, Syria cannot remain silent about any stand or behavior affecting the Palestine question or about plotting against this question and the PLO. Jordan's position on the frontline with the racist Zionist enemy faces all Arabs who reject capitulation with an urgent task, which is to prevent Jordan from joining the plot to liquidate the Palestine question.

JORDAN ESCALATES 'CAMPAIGN OF PREVARICATION'

JN301525 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Amman--The Jordanian information media today escalated their campaign of prevarication and instigation against Syria and the PLO, hinting that the Jordanian regime is using force against Syria. This provocative escalation comes in the wake of the statement made by the U.S. State Department spokesman yesterday in which he said that the United States considers Jordan a friendly country and that Jordan's security is important to it.

This conspiratorial escalation also coincides with Israeli statements which support King Husayn's stand in his hostility to Syria and which point out that Israel will not stand idly by if any developments take place between Syria and the king's regime.

In a report from Amman, AFP says that the Jordanian Army reserves were recalled for service last night and that one armored division and one mechanized division are heading toward the border with Syria. The agency points out that the Jordanian authorities have built military positions and dug trenches in the Ar-Ramtha area and on the Al-Mafraq road, 10 km south of the border.

Political observers say that by his deliberate and provocative escalation, King Husayn is trying to gain the support of the Jordanian people and army and to depict the dispute as one between the Arab people in Syria and their fraternal twin in Jordan whereas the dispute is between one Arab people in Syria and Jordan and King Husayn's regime, represented by the king's family, his government and the organs of repression which he is using against our Arab people in Jordan and which he is employing to conspire against our people in Syria and against the PLO.

COMMENTARY SEES PLOT BY JORDAN, EGYPT, ISRAEL

JN301848 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. concern for the security of King Husayn's regime is not strange and has its justifications. It is natural to and in harmony with all imperialist moves and designs against the Arab nation and the struggle of its masses. The close cooperation between the Jordanian regime and Saddam Husayn's regime in carrying out the design of the conspiracy--beginning with the instigation of the criminal Muslim Brotherhood gangs, financing them, training them and arming them so as to strike at revolutionary Syria's steadfastness and to attempt to sabotage its internal front, and the deep involvement in the dirty conspiracy against the Palestinian cause and the struggle of its people--goes far in exposing the set role in this difficult phase through which the Arab struggle is passing in confronting the machinations of imperialism and Zionism.

Moreover, the blatant participation of As-Sadat and the Zionist enemy in the instigative campaign against Syria and the escalation of the threat campaigns against it belong to the same imperialist course, which aims at liquidating the Palestinian cause and striking at the Arab liberation movement by forcing Syria to capitulate because steadfast Syria represents a stronghold for the Arab struggle, a base for the Arab revolution movement and a center of concentration for the Arab masses in their political, economic and social struggle. This fact is recognized by the conspiracy quarters as the main stumbling block to most of their suspect machinations.

The Arab masses, through the standing facts and their latest developments, have realized the dangers implicit in the new conspiratorial move. These masses, through their firm rejection of the grave harm which the Jordanian and Iraqi regimes are trying to inflict on the pan-Arab struggle, cannot be deceived by the campaigns of misleading and outbidding now that the roles have been clearly exposed.

The Arab masses, who watch the suspect moves of the Jordanian regime with revolutionary awareness, cannot but recall As-Sadat's practices when he tried to strike at the Palestinian decision and abort the struggle of the Arab Palestinian masses and came up with the self-rule conspiracy.

The Arab masses--as they watch the Jordanian regime taking the same stand of overt and verbal concern for the Palestinian role and the practical steps to obliterate and annul it exactly as As-Sadat did, but in a new form resulting in a conspiracy named the united Arab kingdom--must take into consideration that one of the first tasks of the pan-Arab struggle in this phase is to tighten the siege around As-Sadat's regime, support the People's struggle to topple that regime and prevent the emergence of a new As-Sadat who will stab the cause and attempt to stunt the Arab masses' struggle for victory. The central task of this struggle is to crystallize during this phase into a concentrated popular movement in the struggle against Saddam Husayn's regime. This task is also becoming prominent in the absolute rejection of the masses of King Husayn's collusion with imperialism and Zionism and his involvement in the conspiracy against Syria and the PLO.

This is a fact which the quarters of the conspiracy should keep in mind because the awareness of our Arab masses throughout the big homeland, especially in fraternal Jordan, and their understanding of the nature of the conspiracy and its dimensions do not allow for the repetition of any new conspiratorial phenomenon on the part of a new As-Sadat. These masses have enough militant experience to foil such a phenomenon.

Moreover, the pan-Arab forces of steadfastness, headed by Arab Syria and the Palestinian revolution, will not allow anyone to conspire against the central cause of the Arab struggle. They will also not allow anyone to aid Israel in clinching its hegemony over the Arab region. The response to the conspiracy plot will be forceful enough to foil it and to topple its instruments.

TISHRIN DISCUSSES JORDAN'S PAST, PRESENT STANDS

JN010835 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 1 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The New Position of King Husayn's Regime," the newspaper TISHRIN carries the following comment: It seems that the ones who dragged As-Sadat into treason and planned the Camp David accords learned a lesson from their severe failure and from their past mistakes. They are now making new attempts to drag a different Arab leader into a new peaceful initiative and into contacts with various international groups, so as to avoid several past mistakes.

If we review the Jordanian regime's intentions, as reflected in the Jordanian media's editorials and comments, we sense the extreme accuracy of the Jordanian regime's steps toward the phase of its changes on U.S. stands and policy--the phase dealt with by King Husayn in his statements to the Saudi daily AL-JAZIRAH.

At a time when his majesty the king installs himself as a negotiator on behalf of the Arabs and announces, on behalf of the forthcoming Reagan administration, the introduction of changes in U.S. policy, the Jordanian papers and other media highlight the claim of the Jordanian regime's eagerness to liberate the occupied territories, reject the Camp David accords and cling to the Arab summits' resolutions.

After reviewing examples published by the Jordanian papers, TISHRIN says: We do not want to give too much time to the statements that Jordan is the stronghold that has and is still preventing the expansion of the Zionist surge. The objective facts are known and the Arab masses need not be reaquainted with them. Nevertheless, Syria wants Jordan to be strong and brave and to serve as a true stronghold in the line of Arab confrontation with the Zionist entity. More, Syria wants Jordan to be capable of waging the battle to liberate the occupied land with great efficiency. Syria has exerted strenuous efforts to this end and has attempted to coordinate and integrate with the Jordanian regime, as well as to cooperate militarily.

However, hopes are one thing, while reality is something else again. It is both painful and sorrowful that the Jordanian regime has damaged the military cooperation between our two countries, a fact that does not serve the Arab belt around the Zionist entity.

Commenting again on what is said in Jordanian editorials about Jordanian policy, we say: What these papers are saying is true in the past tense, although the claims of stands that Jordan, as a regime and not as a people, have taken against Camp David are exaggerated, illogical and incompatible with the roles played by those who really stood against the Camp David accords.

Even if we assume for the sake of argument that the Jordanian regime abided by the Arab summits' resolutions and rejected the Camp David accords in the past. particularly during the period of coordination and integration between our two countries, can this stand conceal King Husayn's regime's new stands? And can previous stands serve to conceal involvement in the U.S.-Zionist plot to liquidate the Palestinian issue?

Syria is not accusing King Husayn and his regime unjustly. Syria is dealing with stands that have become known to the Jordanian, Palestinian, Syrian and Arab public. These stands include active participation in the reactionary plot against Syria's security and stability, which was hatched by imperialism and Zionism in an effort to do away with the Syrian role in opposition to the U.S. settlements; direct contacts with the United States and the Zionist enemy in order to find substitutes for Camp David and new frameworks by which to achieve their objectives; support for the U.S. war--implemented by Saddam Husayn--against Iran, in order to remove Iraq's army and capabilities from the confrontation with Israel and to remove Iraq from the Arab battle against Israel; the undermining of the PLO's activities and fedayeen action in Jordan; participation with Israel in the arrest and execution of Palestinian fedayeen; the instigation of contacts by the regime's collaborators in the occupied land with U.S. envoys and other mediators who are looking for a Palestinian negotiator, instead of the PLO; and preparations for joining the plot or liquidation, by proposing the confederation plant between Jordan and the West Bank and the united Arab kingdom plan, which serves as a response to the U.S.-Israeli request and as an attempt to find a Jordanian substitute for the PLO.

In conclusion, TISHRIN says: These are facts with which we must deal. Living in the past is useless in facing concrete facts and the Jordanian leader's statements, behavior and proposals. Perhaps the U.S. announcement that the U.S. Government is concerned about the security of the Jordanian regime and of Israel makes the Jordanian citizens and the Arabs aware of the reality through which the King Husayn's regime is passing.

SYRIA REPORTS KING HUSAYN SPEECH AT SUMMIT

JN251736 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Amman--The Amman conference was opened this morning in an atmosphere of apprehension and anxiety without the attendance of the main confrontation states, namely Syria, Libya, Algeria, the PDRY, Lebanon and the PLO. Furthermore, both the Moroccan king and Tunisian president did not attend the conference.

King Husayn delivered a speech in which he discussed the threats being directed against the Arab nation both from within and without. King Husayn centered his discussion on Arab differences and the role played by Arab media in creating such differences.

King Husayn added that among the main threats to the Arabs are the progressive pan-Arab slogans being raised by the Arab masses throughout the Arab homeland. King Husayn described these slogans as outbiddings. He implicitly criticized the course followed by deceased President 'Abd an-Nasir when he pointed out that such slogans were prevalent during 'Abd an-Nasir's rule in the 1960's, adding that these slogans have brought about what he described as calamities for our nation.

King Husayn stressed the need for establishing the foundations of Arab solidarity on the bases of nonintervention in the internal affairs of every Arab state. He pointed out that he is implementing this in Jordan with all sincerity and honor.

However, King Husayn did not cite the role played by the Jordanian Government in preparing, training, arming and dispatching murderers and saboteurs to Syria. Although he discussed our people in the occupied territory, the king completely ignored the PLO and its primary role as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. The king neither referred directly nor indirectly to the PLO although he affirmed that the responsibility of bolstering the steadfastness of the Arabs in the occupied territory is that of the Arab governments.

While discussing the Baghdad and Tunis summits, King Husayn failed to denounce the United States for its bolstering of the Zionist aggression on the Arab territory and people.

It was also being noticed that King Husayn completely failed to cite the war being waged by Saddam Husayn against the Islamic revolution in Iran.

TISHRIN DENOUNCES AMMAN SUMMIT, KING HUSAYN

JN270830 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 27 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In its column "Behind the News," the newspaper TISHRIN comments on the Amman meeting under the title "The Events of the Amman Conference": It is no longer a secret that the Amman conference is incapable of achieving any of the pan-Arab tasks for which the 11th summit conference was supposed to have been convened.

They are discussing in Amman today the formation of an Arab force to protect the oil wells, and other issues that concern those prepared for suspect roles in the region. These roles are military and political, come within the context of conspiracy and qualify for the list prepared by the Arab boycott of Israel office.

So they held their summit knowing full well that it would be incapable of discussing projects stemming from the strategy of pan-Arab economic action and unified political and military action for the benefit of the basic Arab cause. They knew that even if these projects were discussed and approved, they would be no more than written documents since the mainstay of the frontline confrontation force was absent, and since other chief parties like Algeria, Libyan Lebanon and the PLO were not there.

So they wanted it to be a summit for their own issues. But why should plans be made for these issues instead of for the nation, in whose name their meeting is being convened? Actually the meeting is being convened against the Arab nation, its cause, interests, existence and future.

The convocation of an Arab summit to discuss formation of a force to protect the oil wells is a big crime to be added to the account of those who pressed for hastily convening the summit and committed other crimes, some of which are still being shamelessly carried out before the eyes of the nation. Such crimes include Saddam's war. Other crimes are still being prepared as Husayn himself explained in his press statement.

TISHRIN concludes: They want to protect the oilfields, but from who? Who is it that is threatening these oilfields? Most of the quarters discussing this subject in Amman now have more than once announced that the Soviet Union does not constitute a threat to their area or their oil.

In the light of this, we realize what lies behind the suspicious alliance between Saddam and King Husayn, and why they exerted such efforts to conspire against Syria and train murderers and saboteurs to send to Syria to commit crimes and terrorize citizens in a desperate attempt to strike at Syria's national unity and undermine its increasing strength--a strength being built up for the nation's battle. We also realize many things which are no longer secret or mysterious. We know how loyal Syria and the Confrontation Front were to the cause of the nation and the summit conference institution in calling for postponment of the summit.

Comment on Outcome

JN280717 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 28 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Behind the News" column, the newspaper TISHRIN says today: If we disregard the negative aspects and look at the resolutions which were proposed earlier and which were adopted by the conferees in Amman, the question that spontaneously posses itself after all the intricacy that engulfed the Amman summit is: Who is going to implement these resolutions? Is it Sultan Qabus, who gave military bases to the United States and transformed the island of Masira into a base threatening peace and security in the Gulf and the Arab homeland and who installed himself as a defender of the imperialist interests and urged it to intervene against the national liberation movements and who, a few days before his departure for Amman, received Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak? Or is it Siad Barre, who granted military bases to the United States, the defender and ally of Israel, and who on many occasions declared his solidarity with As-Sadat? Or is it Numayri, who departed from Arab unanimity and supported As-Sadat, his visit to Jerusalem and the signing of the Camp David accords?

TISHRIN asks: Are these, who expressed reservations over the Baghdad and Tunis summits' resolutions, who refused to condemn As-Sadat's treason and who deviated from the resolutions which boycott the traitor and defeatist, capable of implementing and qualified to implement resolutions against Zionism, imperialism and the As-Sadat regime?

Are these, who contributed to fabricating differences and sowing sedition to divert attention from the Palestine cause and to justify cooperation with the United States, capable of confronting the Camp David and the imperialist plots to liquidate the Palestinian cause? Or is it Saddam Husayn, who launched the U.S. imperialist war on the Iraqi and Iranian peoples and who removed Iraq from the calculations of the Arab-Zionist conflict? Or is it King Husayn, who came to the Amman summit with the paper on joining the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot against Syria's security and stability and with his talk on his readiness to liquidate the Palestinian cause by proposing anew the confederation plot between the West Bank and Jordan and his readiness to replace the PLO?

Are these going to confront Israel and the United States? Are they going to marshal the Arab resources and energies in favor of the front of confrontation against the Zionist racist enemy?

In conclusion, TISHRIN says: The statements and talk are one thing and the practical reality is something else. The Arab masses can never be deceived, particularly since they have the experience of statements and talk. The Arab masses do assess actions and stands in light of both their negative and positive effects in terms of the Pan-Arab mission; namely, the marshaling of Arab resources and energies against Zionism and U.S. imperialism and for the sake of Palestine.

BA'TH, GDR PARTIES END TALKS, ISSUE STATEMENT

JN282049 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Damascus--A joint statement on the visit to the Syrian Arab Republic by a Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] leadership delegation led by Comrade Gerhard Gruenburg, Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, was issued this evening. The delegation's visit came at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command and within the framework of the cooperation agreement between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the SED.

The SED delegation expressed its appreciation of Syria's leading role in facing and aborting the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary designs and in efforts to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East region, based on the principles of a comprehensive withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights.

In light of the two sides' talks and their exchange of viewpoints on current important international affairs, they firmly condemned the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plots and designs against the Arab nation and its liberation movement, particularly the capitulatory unilateral deals between the Egyptian regime and Israel, which were accomplished with active U.S. participation. In this regard, they denounced the Camp David accords and their results, as well as the new attempts to drag other Arab parties into further unilateral steps on the path of yielding to Israel and to the imperialist-Zionist plots, all of which are aimed at liqudating the Palestine issue.

They denounced Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories, particularly Israel's aggression against historic and religious Arab properties, its demographic and topographic changes in the occupied territories and its violations of human rights.

The two sides firmly repeated their inalienable conviction that a just and durable Middle East peace can only be attained by achieving a complete Israeli withdrawal from the entire occupied Arab land and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to self-determination, repatriation and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

They condemned Israel's continuing and escalating aggression against Lebanon, which is aimed against the Arab peoples, the Lebanese and the Palestinians.

They also expressed their deep concern over the policy of intervention practised by U.S. imperialism in the Arab area. In this regard, they condemned the increasing U.S. military presence in the Arab area, the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean. They also condemned the establishment of military bases in these areas.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the raging war between Iraq and Iran conflicts with the real interests and objectives for national liberation of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. This war, they believe, will jeopardize security and peace in the area and in the entire world. They stressed that the imperialist and Zionist powers initiated this war and are still misusing it to serve their interests and to expand their influence in the area, which increases the fear that the conflict will spread. This war also diverts attention from concentration on the primary cause, the imperialist-Zionist plotting in the area.

The two sides asserted that the declaration of the Syrian-Libyan merger has special importance, given the current circumstances. This merger is a decisive and prompt response to the Camp David plots and further bolsters Arab steadfastness.

CABINET BRIEFED 30 NOV ON JORDAN-SYRIA SITUATION

TA301422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] The weekly Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem has just ended. David Essing was among the reporters who met after the meeting with Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or:

[Begin recording] [Na'or] The prime minister and minister of defense, Mr Begin, and Deputy Minister of Defense Mr Tzipori briefed the Cabinet today about the military maneuvers on the border between Syria and Jordan. The Cabinet ministers asked questions and they got answers. What I can add to this is that Israel continues to watch the situation very carefully.

[Essing] Is there any contingency plan that was taken or decided upon should war break out between Syria and Jordan?

[Na'or] No. Today's meeting was not aimed at a decision like this. The aim of the meeting was to brief the Cabinet ministers, to inform them, to let them know what is going on and what we know about the events--and not to take decisions.

[Essing] Was there any discussion of Minister Sharon's criticism of the army and the conduct of the West Bank military authorities?

[Na'or] No. Someone raised that matter as a question to Mr Sharon, and he said that he did not want to criticize the army like this, and there were misquotations of his statements, et cetera.

[Essing] Mr Na'or, there was talk that the government might prevent a meeting of Israeli Arabs in Nazareth concerning the Palestinian issue. Is there any truth to that?

[Na'or] We did not say it; there was such a report carried by one of the newspapers. All that I can advise you is to ask the honorable reporter about his sources.

[Essing] Was there discussion of this?

[Na'or] No. It was not on the agenda. There was no discussion and there was no intention to discuss it today. [end recording]

MONITOR REPORTS ON SYRIAN-JORDANIAN DEVELOPMENTS

TA281907 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1856 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Here is an updated report on the situation concerning Syrian-Jordanian relations. A few minutes ago Radio Monte Carlo, quoting senior Syrian officials, reported that Syria was determined to attack Jordan. According to these officials, there is now no hope of preventing a war between Syria and Jordan and the beginning of the clashes is only a question of time. This will also occur even if Israel comes to Jordan's assistance. This was reported by our minitor, Mikha'el Gurdus. The Syrian officials described the expected war against Jordan as a defensive campaign for the sake of the Arab national cause. This report was broadcast this evening by Radio Monte Carlo and it has not been confirmed by any other source.

Armored Forces

TA011013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Syria has doubled its armored forces along the Jordanian border in the last few hours. Our monitor noted that Radio Monte Carlo referred to 1,100 Syrian tanks as opposed to 600 tanks which were stationed there this morning. According to the same report, the Syrians have deployed three full divisions in the border area. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the Radio Monte Carlo correspondent is close to the ruling elite in Damascus. This could possibly be another stage in the nerve-wracking war the Syrians have been conducting against Jordan. In any case, these reports have not been confirmed by any other source.

REPORTAGE ON OAU SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING ON CHAD

Benin President's Remarks

AB290808 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] President Kerekou has been in the Togolese capital since this morning to participate, together with his OAU ad hoc subcommittee counterparts, in the conference for the signing of the cease-fire agreement on Chad. Before departing, President Kerekou said in an interview with the press that it was up to the belligerent parties to sign the peace act.

[Begin recording] [Kerekou] It is in accordance with the decisions made in the proposals that the heads of state and government are meeting today in Lome to sign the final communique, after the meeting of the heads of state and that of the Council of Ministers which we held as a result of the difficulties we met in having the two Chadian opponents sign the said document. It is for this reason that the delegation of the revolutionary party-state, like all the other delegations, is going to Lome. It concerns a final communique which puts into evidence the results of the meeting of the ad hoc committee. Also, this document stipulates measures to be taken in order to restore peace to Chad. It goes without saying that if the two belligerents themselves fail to sign this document and if they do not accept strict adherence to the recommendations made in this document, we cannot say it will restore peace to Chad. It must also be well understood that if one of the belligerents signs the document while the other does not, it is a clear indication that peace cannot be restored to Chad. In any case, the heads of state and government of the ad hoc committee fulfilled their engagements so far as today we are going to sign as authentic witnesses of the Organization of African Unity the document that the two belligerents shall have to sign. It is not those who sign this document as members of the ad hoc committee who can restore peace to Chad. It is up to the Chandians themselves who are engaged in the fight to muster confidence like all the other peoples of Africa so that peace finally returns to Chad.

We are therefore going with little hope. We shall not hide the truth from you. It is with little hope because we are not sure that the two belligerents will agree to drop their weapons as easily as we wish.

This is what we can tell you of our impressions as we leave Cotonou this morning for Lome to join the other heads of state and government who have been in Lome since yesterday afternoon. [end recording]

Habre Explanation for Absence

AB281130 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Yaounde, Cameroon, 28 Nov (AFP)--Rebel Chadian Defense Minister Hissein Habre will not travel to the Togolese capital of Lome today to sign a cease-fire agreement with Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, a spokesman for Mr Habre's Northern Armed Forces said here. Mr Habre would not sign the Organization of African Unity (OAU) sponsored agreement until Mr Goukouni had denounced the Libyan invasion of Chad, Spokesman Michel Froud added.

Peace could not come to Chad as long as Libyan Leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was sending his troops there, he said, referring to reports that Libyans have been fighting alongside supporters of Mr Goukouni's Transitional National Union Government. Mr Froud also called on the OAU to denounce the Libyan aggression.

Accord Signing Without Habre

AB281829 Paris AFP in English 1742 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Lome, Togo, 28 Nov (AFP)--A cease-fire in the war in Chad is to be signed here today in the absence of the leader of one of the opposing armies, Hissein Habre, a reliable source said here.

The document would be signed by Goukouni Oueddei, and also Togo's President Gnassingbe Eyadema, Benin's President Ahmed [as received] Kerekou, Guinea's President Ahmed Sekou Toure, and current Organization of African Unity Chairman and President of Sierra Leone, Siaka Stevens, the source said. The document, which calls for a cease-fire on December 15, would then be presented for signature to Mr Habre, whose forces have been battling those loyal to Mr Goukouni for control of Chad since March.

The presidents of Togo, Benin, and Guinea form, with a representative of the Congo, an OAU special subcommittee on Chad under whose auspices the latest cease-fire attempt has been drawn up. It has also been decided that before the effective cease-fire date, a new meeting of those countries which sponsored the Lagos accords on Chad should be convened.

Final Communique

AB291401 Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Communique on the Chadian cease-fire agreement issued in Lome on 28 November 1980 by the OAU ad hoc Subcommittee on Chad--read by OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo]

[Text] In execution of the mandate entrusted them within the Lagos accords, confirmed by the OAU summit in Freetown, to find ways and means to put an end to the fratricidal conflict in Chad, members of the OAU ad hoc Committee on Chad met in Lome on 13 October and 28 November, 1980, under the joint chairmanship of the president of the Republic of Sierra Leone and current chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Siaka Stevens, and of Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding president of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo.

At the end of their meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of frankness, with the participation of the representatives of the two parties involved in the conflict, the OAU ad hoc committee arrived at the following conclusions:

1. A cease-fire shall be observed throughout the Chadian territory with effect from 15 December 1980 at midnight local time.

2. A cease-fire monitoring commission, comprising representatives from Benin, Congo, Guinea, Togo and Sierra Leone, headed by the OAU secretary general or his representative, shall go to Ndjamena to see to the implementation of the cease-fire.

3. Benin, Congo, Guinea and Togo shall send contingents to set up a neutral peace-keeping force. If necessary, the United Nations organization shall be consulted for the provision of the necessary assistance for peace-keeping in Chad.

4. The city of Ndjamena shall be demilitarized. All persons shall be disarmed. All hidden arms and ammunition depots shall be taken over and placed under the control of the neutral forces. All troops shall be withdrawn from the capital to a distance of 5 km.

5. In the event of a violation of the cease-fire by any of the parties, a violation which will be established by the cease-fire monitoring commission, (?the OAU permanent commission on Chad), namely the signatory nations to the Lagos accords and member countries of the present commission, shall meet to take immediate and appropriate action against the party concerned. Conscious of the extreme complexity of the Chadian problem, the OAU ad hoc committee of Chad shall relentlessly continue the efforts they have undertaken to carry out the mandate that the OAU has entrusted to it. They therefore make an urgent appeal to all countries to cooperate with it in order to create a favorable atmosphere for the restoration of peace and harmony among the Chadian brothers.

Done in Lome on 28 November 1980.

Signed: His Excellency Mr Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad;
His Excellency Dr Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone and current chairman of the OAU;
His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo;
His Excellency Mr Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea;
His Excellency Col Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin, and Mr Edem Kodjo, secretary general of the OAU.

Implementation Recommendations

AB300917 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] The second document drawn up at the signing ceremony of the Chad peace agreement concerns recommendations for the implementation of the cease-fire, read by Mr Edem Kodjo:

[Begin recording] The heads of state and members of the OAU ad hoc committee on Chad who met in Lome 27-28 November 1980 expressed their deep concern over the dangerous evolution of the situation in Chad. The participants in this meeting were His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin; His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea; His Excellency Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone and chairman of the OAU conference of heads of state and government; His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Togolese Republic. OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo also participated in the meting.

After the signing of the document drawn up in Lome by the president of the Transitional National Union Government and the heads of states and members of the OAU ad hoc committee on Chad which puts an end to the fighting, the heads of state, and members of the ad hoc committee recommend the creation of heads of a state committee to monitor the application of the Lome decisions, call on the government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to convene a conference of the signatory countries of the Lagos accords as soon as possible, demand the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces present in Chad to enable the ad hoc committee to accomplish its mission, urge all countries to abstain from intervening in the internal affairs of Chad in whatever form possible.

Signed in Lome on 28 November 1980. [end recording]

Stevens Remarks

AB301118 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Speech by Siaka Stevens, president of the Sierra Leone and current chairman of the OAU, at the Chad cease-fire signing ceremony in Lome on 28 November--recorded; in English with superimposed French translation; processed from French]

[Text] My dear brothers and colleagues, distinguished guests: Once more we are gathered here today in what is possibly one of the most crucial moments in the history of our continent and of the suffering people of Chad. It is a moment of danger as well as of opportunity.

In the statement I made to the ad hoc committee on Chad in October, I tried to bring to the attention of our dear brothers, President Goukouni Oueddei and Mr Hissein Habre, and to all peace-loving peoples of Africa that the danger inherent in the conflict in Chad is that it is a proxy war. I made this observation a little over a month ago, and recent developments in Chad have not only increased my preoccupations as chairman of our common organization, the OAU, but they have also confirmed my belief in the futility and the stupidity of the war.

During the Lagos meeting we asked countries neighboring Chad and other states to solemnly swear not to intervene in the internal affairs of Chad and to respect its territorial integrity. Contrary to this oath, and to our deep regret, we observe an intensification of foreign intervention in Chad. Personally, I think it is this foreign element that has contributed to the toughening of the attitudes of the parties in conflict and also to a greater loss in human lives and property.

Given the tragic experience the Chadian people are undergoing, it is not very difficult to believe that those who add oil to the fire of the war [words indistinct] their own political, territorial and economic expansion. These so-called friends of the Chadian people, whoever they are and whatever side they support, provide the means and create the conditions for the continuation of the war to weaken the Chadian people and [word indistinct] so that they may become economically dependent and, worse still, incapable of defending themselves as a sovereign state. These are excellent conditions for the reign, of neocolonialism and imperialism.

My dear brothers and comrades, in my capacity as current chairman of the OAU allow me once more to launch an appeal to all members of the organization to refrain from aggravating what is already a human tragedy in Chad. What the suffering Chadian people need at this moment is not a multiplicity of divergeant and harmful [word indistinct] but rather noble and concerted attempts to finally restore peace to that country. Personally, I appreciate the various efforts and initiatives which we spoke of and which were made in various places to restore peace to Chad. This present Lome meeting is the unique occasion to impose humanism and common sense. I would not like to appear exaggeratedly optimistic, but I think I can express the hope that both President Goukouni Oueddei and Mr Hissein Habre, on whom the destiny and salvation of Chad depend, will agree to forget their differences and fraternally agree to end the fighting and strive for lasting peace in Chad.

Goukouni Departure Statements

AB301014 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Three heads of state who came to Lome to sign the Chad cease-fire agreement left our capital this morning for their respective capitals. They are Presidents Mathieu Kerekou of Benin, Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone and Goukouni Oueddei of Chad. The last departure recorded this morning was that of President Goukouni Oueddei, who was also seen off at his plane by the Togolese head of state. Before leaving Lome this morning for Ndjamena the president of the Transitional National Union Government made a statement in which he thanked the heads of state and members of the OAU ad hoc committee on Chad for their praiseworthy efforts and their courageous, tireless and disinterested initiatives aimed at obtaining a cease-fire in Chad.

[Begin recording] [Goukouni] Ladies and Gentlemen, you have just witnessed the signing of a communique on a cease-fire in Chad. This communique, one needs to recall, was born through the praiseworthy efforts of heads of state of the countries commissioned by our organization, the OAU. We seize this opportunity to thank all who contributed directly or indirectly the implementation of the Freetown resolution on the basis of which the OAU ad hoc subcommittee was able to carry out the mission whose outcome we have just witnessed. Allow me to praise, in particular, the courageous, tireless and disinterested initiatives of their excellencies Dr Siaka Stevens, current chairman of the OAU and president of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Gen Gnassingbe Evadema, founding chairman of the Togolese people's rally, president of the Republic of Togo and chairman of the OAU ad hoc subcommittee on Chad; Presidents Ahmed Sekou Toure, Mathieu Kerekou and Sassou-N'guesso, as well as the OAU secretary general, His Excellency Edem Kodjo, and all the other heads of state of brother countries who took an active part in the various procedures.

This is the second time that we have come to Lome. If our presence here had been a matter of pure formality we would not have come here because of the numerous daily problems imposed on us by the war. Our presence in Lome is a concrete demonstration of the political will of the government I head. What would have been Africa's reaction if were were to constantly question the will of Africa and the world who sincerely wish for the restoration of peace in Chad.

Lome is in fact the end result of the African will which recommended in Freetown the search for ways of ending the Chadian crisis. Therefore, we had no choice but to respect the decision. But there are also benefits that the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] can derive from peace in Chad. As a transitional government charged with leading the Chadian people and nation toward a peaceful political struggle to enable the people to choose a government for our country, it is in the interest of the GUNT to seek peace.

The signing of the Lome document is an act for which we must be responsible. Since Lagos we have supported various agreements wholeheartedly. Therefore we count on Africa and the African people to demand true peace in Chad--peace in our state and peace in our governments. It is our organization, the OAU's duty to see the value in adopting an unequivocal attitude in this conflict, which has lasted too long. [end recording]

FAN RADIO SAYS LOME AGREEMENT NOT REALISTIC

AB010950 Paris AFP in French 1428 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 28 Nov (AFP)--The cease-fire agreement submitted for the signature of the parties in conflict in Lome (Togo) is not realistic. This is stressed on Friday in Ndjamena by the radio of the Northern Armed Forces [FAN], whose leader, Hissein Habre, refused to go to the Togolese capital. The radio also accuses the Organization of African Unity (OAU) of not admitting the Libyan invasion which constitutes the key element in the Chadian problem.

By this attitude, emphasizes the radio, the OAU assumes a very serious share of the responsibility for the continuation of the war which has for 8 months now been opposing partisans of Mr Hissein Habre and the forces of the coalition government presided by Mr Goukouni Oueddei, leader of the FAP (People's Armed Forces).

According to the radio, a cease-fire cannot be reached under these conditions so long as the ad hoc subcommittee on Chad continues to be diverted from its objective by the mercenary agents of Qadhdhafi.

Radio FAN also violently attacks the French minister of cooperation, Mr Robert Galley, whom it describes as a prostitute for hesitating to make the least allusion to the Libyan aggression because of the pact which France and Libya have concluded to partition Chad.

FORMER CHAD LEADER URGES EFFORTS AGAINST LIBYA

AB211228 Paris AFP in French 1035 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 21 Nov (AFP)--The former president of the National Union Government of Chad, Mr Loi Mahamat Choua, has called on the Chadian nation to mobilize and unite to resist the Libyan invasion. In an appeal to the Chadian nation made through AFP, Mr Loi, who was president of the National Union Government of Chad from 29 April to 29 August 1979, urged all Chadians to a general mobilization, for our existence as a people and as a nation is dangerously threatened, he stressed. He also called on all Chadians abroad to organize demonstrations --respecting police regulations in the host country, of course--to denounce vigorously the hegemonic ambitions of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Mr Loi appeals to soldiers from the various factions to forget their internal squabbles, which he said have contributed to the Libyan invasion. You must turn into new patriots to keep the common enemy under pressure, he added. Finally, the former president drew the attention of all African heads of state and leaders of the free world to the sinking of Chad. Chad's friends should act and act immediately, he concluded.

CAMEROON

AHIDJO REITERATES STAND ON CHADIAN CONFLICT

AB281939 Paris AFP in French 1533 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Yaounde, 28 November (AFP)--At the Council of Ministers meeting held in Yaounde on Friday morning the Cameroonian president, Ahmadou Ahidjo, recalled the common stand of Niger and Cameroon on Chad, that is, the outright and insistent condemnation of the covetous activities of foreigners in Chad and foreign intervention in Chad.

According to the communique issued at the end of the meeting the Cameroonian head of state recalled this condemnation while referring to the recent visit by Niger President Seyni Kountche to Marua, northern Cameroon, which he said provided the opportunity for he and his counterpart to work out similarities in their respective stands on the serious crisis which still exists in Chad. The two presidents also reaffirmed their neutrality and hoped that a cease-fire agreement would be reached between the warring factions that would lead to national reconciliation, Ahmadou Ahidjo added.

According to the communique the Cameroonian president also informed the ministers about his participation in the Conakry meeting and pointed out that it was because of the inept and inefficient structures of the Niger River Commission that the heads of member states decided to replace it with an authority without supranational prerogatives but an organized authority with the powers and means to finance its projects.

CONGO

MOBUTU, N'GUESSO STRESS CONCERN ABOUT CHAD

AB301332 Paris AFP in French 1004 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Brazzaville, 30 Nov (AFP)--According to the final communique issued in Brazzaville at the end of the 4-hour visit the Zairian president paid to the Congolese capital on Saturday at the invitation of his Congolese counterpart, Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Denis Sassou-N'guesso of Congo discussed leading international issues, especially Chad.

According to the communique the two heads of state expressed their deep preoccupation with the aggravation of the situation in Chad. In this regard they reaffirmed their desire to do all in their power to restore peace and harmony to the Chadian people, and they expressed their support for all initiatives taken in that vein. The two presidents also agreed to take similar initiatives.

With regard to bilateral relations, the final communique stresses that the two heads of state examined cooperation between Zaire and Congo. They also provided their respective delegations with guidelines on the forthcoming meeting of the fifth session of the Zairian-Congolese Joint High Commission to be held in Brazzaville in January.